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Allied Air Drive on Reich; Forced Saving Proposed; Rubber Supply Exhausted

The World's Day—May 11, 1942

Europe: British-U. S. Air Drive on Reich Due

Prime Minister Churchill disclosed in a radio broadcast that a combined British-American aerial offensive against Germany would be one of the principal actions of this year's war. [Pages 1 and 7.]

Sabotage of the Tramshams Railway south of Trondheim by British electrical experts who were smuggled into German-occupied Norway, is reported in Stockholm. The railway—Norway's first electrified line— is between the large sulphur mine at Orkla and the sea.

First diplomatic train bringing North and South American citizens to Lisbon for repatriation on the Swedish liner Drottningholm arrived from Italy yesterday. Twenty-six Americans were included.

Nazis prohibited all non-Government printing which had not received permission in advance in the German-occupied zone of France.

Five hostages were executed and 50 others condemned to capital punishment in Paris in connection with attacks in Clichy on Germans, the Paris radio announced yesterday.

Marshal Pétain appealed to the French people yesterday to apply the example set by Joan of Arc in overcoming their present difficulties.

Washington: Forced Savings Bill Before House

Legislation providing for compulsory savings and also for the freezing of wages, profits, and parity farm prices was introduced in the House by Representative Gore (D) of Tennessee. [Financial Page.]

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes was reported prepared to submit to the War Production Board a third application for priorities on the metal needed to build a 1,500-mile pipeline from Texas to the New York-Philadelphia area. He has been turned down twice.

Government controls on the prices charged by virtually every manufacturer and wholesaler in the United States went into effect last midnight. [Page 8.]

Coal users were urged by Donald M. Nelson to stock up on coal "to the limit of storage capacity" and warned that otherwise emergency coal rationing might have to be resorted to because of transportation problems. [Page 8.]

Eastern seaboard gasoline rationing areas were revised by the Office of Price Administration, removing rationing restrictions from "some counties" in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia.

New England: Civilian Rubber Supply Gone

High Federal officials asserted in Boston that there will not be a single pound of rubber available for nonessential civilian use during the war. [Page 2.]

Increased costs of transporting coal will be absorbed by Federal Government, possibly by a subsidy, to prevent costs from soaring, Federal officials told a Massachusetts Utilities hearing. [Page 2.]

The Navy Department's Casualty List No. 2 included names of 29 Massachusetts and 4 Rhode Island officers and men wounded from Dec. 7 to date. [Page 5.]

Gen. George C. Marshall and Ambassador Joseph C. Grew received honorary degrees, in absentia, at Norwich University commencement. [Page 4.]

The War: Heavy Toll Taken on Luftwaffe

In the air: British Air Ministry announced that 50 per cent of the Luftwaffe was forced to remain on the Western Front to meet RAF attacks. British planes raided Northern France in daylight, following a weather-bound bombless night.

Russia: The Russians reported local successes as snow flurries and cold rains retarded operations on the Eastern front.

Malta: Forty-one German planes were reported by the British shot down during an air assault on Malta which took place as Viscount Gort, newly-appointed Governor General and Commander in Chief, was being inducted.

Atlantic: The U. S. Navy announced that a medium-sized British merchant vessel had been torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast and that survivors had been landed at an East Coast port.

Corregidor: The submarine Trout worked its way through the Japanese blockade to carry badly-needed antiaircraft ammunition to Corregidor during the first days of February.

Madagascar: British forces were reported in London continuing their occupation of strategic points on Madagascar, meeting little or no resistance.

India: "Non-violent" resistance by India to the Japanese, though limited in its effectiveness, would still impede an invader, according to Graham Spry, assistant to Sir Stafford Cripps.

Americas: Pledge Demanded From Martinique

In Martinique, a showdown with the United States developed as an official mission demanded guarantees that this and other French possessions in the Western Hemisphere will not be used as bases for Nazi action. [Page 3.]

National: U. S. O. Starts Drive for $32,000,000

The United Service Organizations, Inc., opened its national campaign to raise $32,000,000 for expansion during its second year of recreational and entertainment services for men in the armed forces.

The Ford Motor Company, opposing a 13-point program of the United Automobile Workers that includes a flat $1 a day increase, demanded the freezing of all Ford workers' wages for the duration of the war. [Financial Page.]

World Woman's Party Opens Its Campaign for Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—Moving its locale from Geneva to Washington, the World Woman's Party under the direction of Miss Alice Paul, American feminist, has just launched a campaign among United Nations representatives here for establishment of "freedom for women in all territory under their jurisdiction."

At a week-end council meeting, attended by feminists from 11 nations, the Party drew up a petition reminding the United Nations council here "that freedom for women is one freedom that could and should be established now in the territory of the United Nations without waiting for the conclusion of the war."

Miss Paul explained that the campaign here would be paralleled by individual campaigns led by World Woman's Party members in various United Nations.

The campaign in Washington will be directed from Alva Belmont House, on Capitol Hill, home of the National Woman's Party.

The World Woman's Party, founded by Miss Paul, formerly had its headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland, where it could work for equal rights through the League of Nations and the International Labor Office.

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"Loss is gain"
(With Greek Translation)

Weather Predictions

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

War Effort Hampered By Court Action?

Charge made by Rand at 34th meeting of American Chemical Engineers at Statler Hotel, Boston.

Charging that anti-trust and Department of Justice action against industry is seriously hampering the war effort, William M. Rand, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, today recommended that such action be postponed until after the war unless war production was directly affected.

Mr. Rand was the opening speaker at the 34th semi-annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at the Hotel Statler. The Institute will hold meetings through Wednesday.

"It is hard to understand," Mr. Rand said, "why at this particular time, when America turns its thoughts toward total war and its hopes and efforts are enlisted for victory, men of importance within our government should detract from this effort by making the management of large and important units in war production spend the large amount of time and energy necessary to defend themselves."

Industry does not wish to hide under the cloak of patriotism, Mr. Rand asserted, to avoid just punishment for any wrongs that it may have committed.

"But I do submit that it is patriotic to say: 'Right now we prefer to make war material rather than answer indictments. Postpone the investigations until 30 days after the peace is signed—we'll have some time then.'"

Emphasizing that the major job before us today is the winning of the war, Mr. Rand said that "we must direct every energy to the accomplishment of the task."

"We will either win this war or we will lose it. If we lose it, we won't have a thing to say about our post-war activities. All of our decisions will be made for us. Our future lies only in victory.

"In our mind's eye we can picture a nation of opportunity, where your son and your neighbor's may reach the goal set by his brains, ambition and ability—a goal not limited by Government decree; a nation where a man can work for whomever he pleases without paying tribute for the right to work; a nation where individual initiative is rewarded, where class hatred is for all time laid aside, where enterprise is free and the rewards may be enjoyed; a land where the emphasis is on self-reliance and not on charity. In victory lies our

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Allies Rallying Axis Victims to Revolt; Coral Sea Victory: Its Strategic Value; Chinese Destroy Japanese Spearhead

Is it major defeat or temporary reversal for Japanese attack on Australia?

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 11 — The battle of the Coral Sea leaves Australia profoundly grateful for its delivery from any immediate danger but uncertain what has been the cost to the Allies and whether this constitutes anything more than a merely temporary reversal for the enemy.

Behind all this is growing a realization that Australia's period of immunity, while Japan was busy mopping up the Philippines and Burma, is past, and that the enemy is now committed positively and definitely to some major move either against Australia's vital line of communications to America or against Australia itself.

The Government is fully aware that battles are often won which do not decide campaigns, or which, like that of Macassar Strait, proves to be in the end a defeat.

How Much of a Victory?

The Allied forces won the battle in the sense that the enemy's sea advance was repulsed during Friday's fighting, but neither the official communiqués nor the Government's attitude permits any assurance that any victory has been won in the sense of something decisive which removes all threat of further danger to the supply line or to Australian bases.

It was a victory in the literal sense that the enemy's immediate operational plans were frustrated, but it can scarcely be termed a victory in the broader sense unless it results in the complete abandonment southward of the drive.

The action apparently shows that Japan is taking Allied resistance and reinforcements here seriously and had launched a serious attack on them.

If the Allied strength in this area is sufficient to distract Japanese eyes from the manifold attractions in India, it obviously means he is worried about things here. This being the case it is highly unreasonable to assume he will be willing to abandon the

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Wide World

Increased air drive is planned to coincide with new resistance in occupied lands.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—The United States and Great Britain are today launching a co-ordinated and carefully timed offensive to mobilize an all-Europe revolt against the Nazis.

It is being timed to parallel new and more powerful air offensives by the United Nations simultaneously against Germany and Japan. It is designed to promote greater sabotage and arouse more forceful resistance to the Axis invaders in every country. It will seek to harass Hitler's already distressed home front.

As seen from the American capital, this renewed and strengthened psychological war is coming at a time when it is calculated to be the most effective and fits into today's broad military picture as follows:

1.—Winston Churchill's grim warning to the German people, reminding them that "it is the villainous Hitlerite regime" which is responsible for their present plight and greater dangers to come, was immediately followed by a Washington appeal specifically directed to the temporarily overrun nations of the continent. They were addressed by Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, for the United States, and Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, for Great Britain. Shortly thereafter, American officials rebroadcast pertinent passages in Mr. Churchill's Sunday address in several languages and beamed it for the widest possible listening audiences in Europe and the Far East. More of this is to come.

2. The step-up of the psychological war will accompany the step-up of the military war. There is new evidence of the mounting tempo of offensive from Washington, from Australia, and from London. The War Department's disclosure that it was American Army planes which bombed the principal industrial cities of the Japanese islands on April 18 carefully concealed from where they came and whence they returned and left every intimation that more such trips for such purposes are in prospect. General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, reporting two more Japanese submarines sunk or disabled, indicated that the United Nations are continuing to press their advantage in the Battle of the Coral Sea. A Melbourne radiocast reported that at least 500 Allied planes took part in this attack on the Japanese ship concentration last week—a broad clue of growing Allied power in the Southwest Pacific. Mr. Churchill advised the Germans that the RAF has a whole list of Nazi industrial cities to take care of the way it has Lübeck and Rostock.

3. Neither the United States nor Great Britain are going to count any longer on the Vichy Government to keep French territory and French military forces from being thrown into Hitler's lap. They will do it themselves. Madagascar was the beginning, not the end, of that determination. An American mission, consisting of Rear Admiral John H. Hoover, Commander of the Caribbean Sea Front, and Samuel Reber, Assistant Chief of the State Department's Division of European Affairs, is already in Martinique to see that the French Caribbean Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe do not "collaborate" with the Axis and so become a menace to the Panama Canal. The mission seeks a peaceful "arrangement" but that is no prospect that it is going to fail in obtaining some "arrangement." Pierre Laval's announcement from Vichy that he is instructing his Ambassador in Washington to protest this step does not alter the position. The protest will be rejected. At the same time reports reach the capital that American troops have arrived in both Syria and Madagascar. It would not be surprising. It is all of one piece.

Appeals for Revolt

While there is no assumption of immediate cause and effect, there is fresh evidence that Washington and London are finding a ready response in Europe to their combined appeals that now is the time to go to work harder than ever against the Nazi invaders.

From Vichy the United Press is allowed to report that anti-Nazi Frenchmen only today dynamited and silenced the loudest pro-German radio station in occupied France—Radi Paris. The destruction was so complete, it was stated, that the station is not expected to be able to return to the air for some time.

In Washington, soon after Mr. Churchill had finished describing

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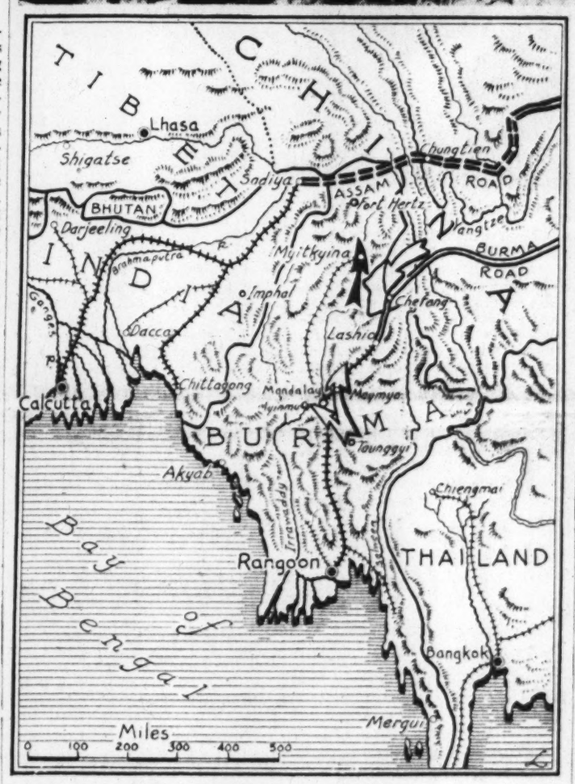

By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Burma

Black arrows show approximate position of main Japanese forces, white arrows the principal points of Chinese counterattacks.

Burma Road

Where Chinese forces, launching a surprise attack in Yunnan Province, smashed a Japanese spearhead, killing many of the invaders and driving others back toward Burma.

Japan Speeds New Army Up Burma Road

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Brilliant Allied generalship has succeeded in trapping the Japanese blitz detachments that had rushed after the retreating Chinese from Burma into Yunnan Province, China.

The kind of move that might have saved France two years ago was used by General Stilwell and his Chinese forces to organize simultaneous attacks in the Japanese rear, near Mandalay, and against the head of the column in Yunnan.

The tactics may only nalt the Japanese a matter of a few days, since they are in a position to send speedy reinforcements by rail from Rangoon—some of which already were reported to have reached Chefang, within Yunnan.

But since it is necessary for the Japanese to cover the utmost territory with the least possible draft upon its reinforcements, the Allied success has a considerable importance—particularly inasmuch as General Alexander's British force continues to retreat toward the Indian frontier.

From all appearances, this force is conducting a rear-guard action in a move to reach the prepared positions which General Wavell no doubt has in readiness in India. According to a New Delhi dispatch today, the British commander has three reorganized Indian armies ready to throw across any Japanese move to push through from Burma into India.

According to British Government sources, American and British planes are moving in large numbers into India and a defense force of more than 1,000,000 men will be ready for any Japanese attack.

In other war theaters there are big events in progress, details of which are kept close secrets.

The battle of the Coral Sea has reached a temporary halt, but what the status of the battle may be has not been divulged. Allied losses are not likely to be made known for some time—until they can be of no use to the enemy.

In the Macassar Strait fight the Allies did tremendous damage to the large Japanese fleet, but that fleet was so large that losses it inflicted upon the Allies proved to be more serious than the losses it sustained. That is the main danger in any naval engagements off Australia. The Japanese, presumably, have possibilities of reinforcement all carefully planned for, no mat-

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Motorists Ready to Squeeze Ration Sponge to the Last Drop

Civilian defense workers, when actually engaged in official tasks, will be permitted gasoline without ration cards, it was announced by OPA officials in Washington as the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee was surveying its big organization to determine official gasoline needs.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts Rationing Administrator, announced no extra gasoline allowances will be issued to permit music lovers to attend the Berkshire Symphonic Festival at Stockbridge this summer. Festival trustees thus far have rejected the suggestion to abandon the Festival.

One million New England motorists today were busy figuring their daily necessitous driving mileage preparatory to applying for gasoline ration cards, tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday.

Starting at 12:01 a. m. Friday, no gasoline will be sold, except to trucks, busses, taxicabs, vehicles of the armed forces, and the like, unless a gasoline ration card is presented.

As in sugar ration registration, school teachers will serve as registrars. Unlike the sugar rationing system, no general moratorium has been established to prohibit gasoline sales for a period prior to gasoline rationing.

In Massachusetts, approximately 800,000 car owners will register.

The type of card each person will receive depends upon his daily necessitous driving.

The average driver who uses his car for pleasure only will be given an A card containing 7 units of gasoline for May 15 to July 1, the emergency rationing period established pending drafting of a coupon system to go into effect on July 1.

Twenty-one Gallons

Inasmuch as Washington has set the unit value at 3 gallons, the A card will provide 21 gallons of gasoline, or enough for 45 miles driving a week during the emergency period.

B-1, B-2 or B-3 cards will go to motorists who need their cars to travel to and from work and to carry on their work. These cards provide 33, 45 and 57 gallons respectively during the May 15 to July 1 period. X cards, with unlimited purchase permission, will go to commercial vehicles, doctors, clergymen and the like.

Registration for ration cards will be done at various schools designated by local officials. In Boston 45 schools will be used for registration, the hours being 2 to 8 p. m. Hours vary in other communities.

Meanwhile, railroad, bus lines and the Boston Elevated Railway were preparing for a sudden rush of new commuters, those drivers suddenly forced to use public transportation because they cannot qualify for substantial gasoline quotas.

Gas ration qualifications: Page 2.

Fill coal bin now or stand in line later for ration card: Page 8.

Aluminum Output Soars, Transportation Is Problem

The Battle of Production

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 11 — Shining aluminum is pouring from southern refineries at a rate to brighten the future of airplane production for the United Nations.

Yet the paradox of surplus aluminum at the refineries here, and not enough reaching airplane factories along the Eastern seaboard, causes temporary delays of maximum output. This is not surprising in a war effort of such haste and such magnitude.

A possible explanation of the aluminum paradox may be that familiar shortage—transportation.

There has been a storm of controversy for many months over the question of whether the country is or is not suffering from an aluminum shortage. At the Glenn L. Martin bomber plant near Baltimore, we were told that an aluminum shortage was forcing a 30 per cent curtailment in 1942 production. We heard the same complaint at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

But here is what we heard at the Knoxville plant of the Aluminum Company of America, or ALCOA, and it adds up to a very different story. Aluminum Company officials stated that for many months now the company has been operating under strict Government supervision, that the War Production Board has established an Order Allocation Board at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and that not only has the Aluminum Company of America promptly filled every single Government order but that it has so far exceeded Federal demands as to build up a reserve stock of several million pounds.

From where we sit here, it looks

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Gort Takes Command in Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, May 11 (AP) —Amid the thunder of bursting bombs and the chatter of machine guns, Lord Gort was sworn in as Governor and Commander in Chief of Malta yesterday.

The former Chief of the Imperial General Staff took the oath of office in a bomb-scarred building before a Chief Justice who was suffering a minor injury as the result of a bomb blast only a few minutes before.

Once during the ceremony the officials present flattened themselves on the floor as a bomb whistled down and exploded nearby.

The intensity of the attack was indicated by an official announcement last night that 41 enemy aircraft had been destroyed or damaged during the day and the preceding night. Thirty-three of the total were bombers and the rest fighters.

Twelve of the bombers and one fighter were definitely listed as shot down, and many others were believed so badly damaged they did not regain their bases.

Official estimates, meanwhile, were that, as a result of almost daily raids, 75 per cent of the property in Valletta was uninhabitable. Property losses were said to include 15,500 houses; 70 churches, 22 schools, 18 convents, and eight hospitals.

[Capt. George W. C. Simpson, submarine flotilla commander at Malta, said yesterday in Alexandria, Egypt, that the Germans had dropped 10,000 high explosive bombs on the island this year but they would "never break Malta or the spirit of its people."

Arriving yesterday in London, Lieut. Gen. Sir William George S. Dobbie, former Commander in Chief at Malta, declared the Germans would be "very sorry" if they attempted to invade the island.]

German Claims

BERLIN From German Broadcasts May 11 — German planes bombed a warship in the harbor of Malta yesterday and shot down nine British fighters which engaged them in fierce combats the Nazi High Command claimed today.

Italian fighter planes participating in the action were credited with shooting down eight more British planes.

No More Tires for Non-Essential Civilian Automobiles Until War Is Over

Threat to War Needs Seen By Federal Group

Absolutely no rubber will be available for nonessential civilian automobiles for the duration of the war, Federal officials asserted here today.

Gathered in Boston for the first of 13 meetings in major cities throughout the Nation, to impress upon the people the seriousness of the rubber shortage, they said the stock pile of crude rubber is now so low it even threatens to hinder the war effort.

The officials are: John L. Rogers, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Director of the Motor Transport Division of the Office of Defense Transportation; Dr. C. F. Phillips, Acting Chief of the Tire Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration; Forrest Williams, member of the Rubber Division of the War Production Board; and Roy W. Johnson, consultant in the Tire Division of the OPA.

The meeting will be held tonight at Faneuil Hall. Invited to attend are truckers, industrial and commercial traffic men, key tire dealers, and store managers, Chambers of Commerce, public utilities commission members, labor leaders, taxi, bus and retail delivery leaders, members of local rationing boards, chiefs of local and Federal agencies, OPA and ODT local officers, police and highway commissioners, auto club officials, and agricultural leaders.

Press Conference

At a press conference at the Parker House, today, the officials all agreed that even taking into account all the synthetic rubber production, and possibl rubber supplies from such places as Brazil, there will be no rubber for nonessential civilian use.

They said that virtually all this production will go to the Army and to war production uses.

Mr. Johnson announced that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is establishing a committee to put into effect in Boston the so called "Michigan Plan," under which workers' hours will be staggered, automobile owners will swap rides to make better utilization of transportation systems, and to cut down use of civilian automobiles.

While the plan will be instituted here on a voluntary basis, Mr. Johnson predicted that if it is not successful on that basis, legislation will be adopted to require swapping of rides and staggering of hours. Tonight's meeting is under the joint sponsorship of the OPA and ODT. Dr. Phillips will discuss the "Battle of Rubber," while Mr. Rogers will talk on "America's Trucks and Buses — Keep 'em Rolling."

Emphasizing the severe rubber shortage, Dr. Phillips pointed out that there are 8,000,000 passenger car tires stored in the United States. Normally, he added, 40,000,000 tires a year are used as replacements. He said that no passenger car tires have been manufactured since Dec. 11.

This stock pile of passenger car tires is now being rationed so that it will last five to eight years.

Regarding synthetic rubber, Dr. Phillips pointed out that there are two major problems involved. One is the actual production of synthetic rubber, and the second is training of people to make synthetic tires on a mass production basis.

Truck Tires

Dr. Phillips pointed out that the situation regarding truck tires is even more severe than that affecting civilian passenger cars. A very small number of truck tires were in storage when Malaya fell, he said. Every truck tire, which now goes out of use must be replaced by another, which cuts down our crude rubber stock pile.

Commissioner Rogers said that a prime purpose of tonight's conference is to tell truckers the story of the rubber shortage and to get them to adopt drastic measures of conservation.

At the same time, he pointed out that approximately 1,500,000 of the Nation's 5,000,000 trucks are in the hands of farmers who are subject to tire conservation at the same time as the Nation hopes for increased farm production.

© Bachrach, By a Staff Photographer

War Effort Hampered By Court Action?

Continued from Page 1

chance to attain this. In defeat we get only slavery."

Plastics

Today's business sessions included discussions on Plastics from Hydrolyzed Lignocellulose, by R. Katzen, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, A. O. Reynolds, Northwood Chemical Company, Phelps, Wis., and D. F. Othmer, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Extension of the supply of certain plastics now curtailed because of scarcity of raw materials, it was pointed out, is seen in a new plastic filler material which can readily be manufactured from waste cellulose materials such as sawdust, scrap wood and cotton, or other plant fibres.

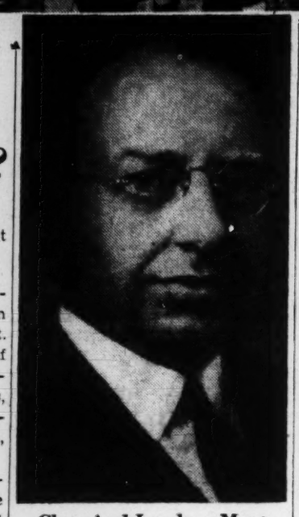
Not a plastic itself, the new filler material, known as hydrolyzed lignocellulose, can be combined with synthetic resins of the phenolformaldehyde and phenolfurfural types in proportions of three parts filler to one part resin, the technical paper prepared by the three men stated. Thus it is possible during the present emergency to increase greatly the amount of plastics which can be made from the limited supplies of phenolic resins now available.

Chemical Award

Charles C. Neas, a senior student at the University of Illinois, was named recipient of the A. McLaren White national student chemical engineering award of $100. Second and third prizes of $50 and $25, respectively, went to Gilbert R. Shockley of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, and Karl H. Rothe of Cooper Union Institute of Technology, New York City.

These awards are made annually to students in the United States who submit the most satisfactory solutions to an intricate chemical engineering problem prepared by the Institute. The problem this year involved the design of an industrial plant for the manufacture of aniline.

Through its committee on student chapters, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers conducts a student problem contest annually. Members of the 77 student chapters of the Institute located in large and small colleges throughout the country are eligible to participate.



Chemical Leaders Meet

Upper: Chemistry's role in the United States war effort is feature discussion brought before the 34th semiannual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at the Hotel Statler. Left to right: William M. Rand, vice-president the Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass.; Sydney D. Kirkpatrick, president of the Institute; J. J. Healy, Jr., General Vice-Chairman on Local Committees on Arrangements. Lower: Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, Chairman, Committee on Arrangements.

Meat Packing Firm Observes Its Centenary

The firm of John P. Squire Company, Cambridge, this week marks 100 years of meat-packing service, not only to the community, but to all parts of the world where its pork products are shipped. The founder, born in Vermont, came to Boston in 1838, and after working a few years in what was then known as the Quincy Market—now Faneuil Hall Market—he formed a partnership which later brought the founding of the present plant on Miller's River.

From a modest start of $16,000 for the first year, the business today aggregates millions of dollars. Trainloads of Western corn-fed hogs are fast-freighted to New England each week for processing —a clean, sanitary, efficient group of operations which bring the choicest pork products to the households of the country in short order.

Each step is carried out by the most perfect scientific methods, under constant supervision and inspection by U. S. Government officials, who put their stamp on all items that pass their rigid inspection, certifying to the wholesomeness of the product of the firm which today stands at the very peak of its 100 years of service.

U. S. to Absorb Extra Cost In Transportation of Coal

The Federal Government will "absorb" the increased cost of transporting coal in order to keep cost of home heating and other coal uses from soaring, Thomas B. Shea of the Regional Office of Price Administration revealted today at a public hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

Subject of the hearing was renewal of a contract on the purchase of gas by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company from the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, parent company of the Boston Consolidated. Under state law, the Utilities Commission must determine whether the contract price is less than the amount it would cost the Consolidated to manufacture its own gas.

This year, unlike contracts in other years, the contract contains a contingency clause whereby the price of gas is raised or lowered as the price of coal varies from a base of $7.58 per ton. Cost to the consumer of gas would be increased 1 cent a 100 cubic feet when the cost of gas increased .9 of 1 cent a 100 cubic feet.

Mr. Shea testified that probably on May 18 the Office of Price Administration would announce a method by which it will absorb increased cost of transporting coal. He hinted that the method may be in the form of a subsidy.

Although prices of other commodities are being frozen at March ceiling levels, Mr. Shea said the coal price ceiling will be frozen at the level between December 15 and December 30, 1941. The Federal Government will bear the difference between the actual cost and the "freeze" price.

This action, he explained, is being taken to protect the consumer. Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and Louis H. Weinstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel, are protesting the contingency clause. Mr. Cutler said that a large part of possible increases were related to the increased cost of coal and transporting coal. He said a clause should be inserted making allowances for "the shower of gold" which he said he heard the Federal Government was going to provide by absorbing increased transportation costs of coal.

Mr. Shea immediately protested against the term "shower of gold." He said the Government planned only to protect the ultimate consumer. He added, "I can assure you there will be no 'shower of gold.'"

WRUL Connects With Madagascar

The City of Boston and the beleaguered island of Madagascar, where Vichy French have been resisting British landings, have been linked by radio with the completion of a new beam antenna system, according to an announcement by Walter S. Lemmon, founder and President of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, which operates the powerful shortwave station WRUL.

Plans have been completed for a daily French-language broadcast, which will reach strategic parts of the French island and also French Equatorial Africa and the North Coast.

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An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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RED CAP REFRESH-R
The Sensational Odor Remover
Leaves a Lasting Fragrance
SPRAY FROM ATTIC TO CELLAR
For All Cooking Odors . . . Bathrooms . . . Refuse Cans . . . Closed-up Rooms and Animal Pets . . .

U. S.-Britain BookExchange Plan Promoted

To promote Anglo-American understanding is the purpose of a trans-Atlantic circle calling itself "Books Across the Sea." Mrs. Beatrice Warde, Chairman in Britain, explained it as she passed through Boston the other day. She is the daughter of Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, New York editor and author, and for 13 years has made her home in London.

The British and American booklovers, on both sides of the Atlantic, who form this circle, open to any who wish to join, have pledged themselves to increase, through printed books, good will between English-reading peoples. They will undertake to exchange between England and the United States single-copy gifts of books showing the native "way of life."

In England the increased reading of American literature will supplement the teaching of American history, geography and culture which is being introduced into the public schools. It is not only the serious American literature which is sought, but also the easily read illustrated books, juveniles and pictorial guides. Librarians in tube-shelters in London ask for the guides, for persons doing their reading in a poor light.

Circle Started

The circle started with members of the American Outpost in Great Britain, citizens of the United States who remained at their jobs in the United Kingdom, in spite of neutrality legislation, and found themselves besieged with all manner of inquiries about their native land. To satisfy their British friends' new thirst for knowledge of America, and to equip themselves for lectures and articles, they needed books.

Mrs. Becker, in her "Readers Guide" in the New York Herald Tribune started the ball rolling. American gifts mentioned in the London Times opened up a stream of correspondence from British readers, and the Outpost began to receive donations toward a center in London where American books might be consulted.

"Books across the Sea" was the result, with headquarters at Aldwych House. With the 500th anniversary of printing, said Mrs. Warde, "we had to do something to help Mr. Gutenberg's art frustrate that of Mr. Goebbels." She reported that 20,000,000 British books had been destroyed by enemy action; there had been in England a reduction of 76 per cent in the output of educational books, and publishers were restricted to 37 per cent of their pre-war paper consumption. Looking westward for books, British people find cargoes limited chiefly to munitions, food and medical supplies.

Must Be Good

For that reason, she added, a book must be good to displace a box of bullets or half a pound of meal. Books must be considered in terms of absolute necessities such as food and munitions. Membership in "Books Across the Sea" is open to all willing to subscribe to the aims and objects: to facilitate exchange of books between America and Britain, especially books serving as good will emissaries, as warriors against a common enemy; to provide meeting places for freemen of the common realm of books in English, "a realm stretching from Baker Street to the Rio Grande, from Piers Plowman to The Grapes of Wrath"; to bring together friends of books uniting book-makers and book-readers in their common heritage of literature in English; to defend and restore the prestige of the printed book threatened by Naziism.

Headquarters of the circle, in the United States, is the office of the English Speaking Union, R. C. A. Building, Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Dr. John Matthew is executive chairman. The London address is "Books Across the Sea," Aldwych House, London, W. C. 2. Corresponding members receive all book-lists and announcements of the circle. Sustaining members contribute toward the cost of the reading room and will have the privilege of borrowing books for short periods.

P. P. S.

Pilots Accredited For Cape Cod Canal

Accredited pilots, approved by the Captain of the Port, must be aboard all foreign vessels and all American craft that are 100 gross tons or more in size, when traversing the Cape Cod Canal beginning June 1, it was announced today by the District Coast Guard Office of the First Naval District.

All pilots holding licenses for the Cape Cod Canal are requested to call at the Coast Guard office at 408 Atlantic Avenue, for instructions on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 10 a. m. and noon.

Gas Ration Qualifications

Qualifications for obtaining various gasoline ration cards and the number of gallons allotted for the May 15 to July 1 period on each card are outlined in the following table:

Qualifications	Type Card	Units	Gallons (May 1 to July 1)
Registration Card (up through 5.9 miles daily driving)	A	7	21
From 6 through 9.9 miles necessitous driving (to and from work and carrying on work	B-1	11	33
From 10 through 13.9 miles necessitous driving daily	B-2	15	45
Fourteen miles or more necessary driving daily	B-3	19	57
Taxicabs, commercial vehicles, doctors, nurses, clergymen and the like	X	unlim'ed	unlim'ed

Fay

Spinning for Victory

These Boston women are members of Bundles for Britain and United Nations Relief, which have joined forces to knit and spin for victory over the Axis. Classes have been formed for volunteer knitters who will be taught to knit socks for Allied soldiers. The spinning wheels are at the Boylston Street headquarters. Left to right: Mrs. John Burleigh, Mrs. Malcolm McLeod, Mrs. George Burleigh, and Mrs. Sidney Winslow.

Just Social Order Seen Job Of Church by Fundamentalist

"You can shoot dictatorship out of people, but you cannot shoot democracy into them," said Dan Gilbert, author-journalist and General Secretary of the World's Christian Fundamentals Association whose 23d annual convention he addressed this afternoon in Trement Temple, Boston.

"The winning of the war by the United Nations will secure freedom from dictatorship and tyranny; it will secure liberty. But it will not insure the triumph of truth nor the growth and establishment of democracy," he declared, adding, "I do not believe that democracy or a new order can come out of war. War is a destructive, not a creative, process."

Week-Long Conference

Mr. Gilbert struck upon the keynote of the week-long conference when he said further, "War cannot force the emergence of a just social order or of democratic institutions; that is the job of the church."

He urged that the United States gird and prepare itself for the winning of the peace for Christ, which he declared to be just as necessary as the winning of the war for democracy.

Mr. Gilbert foresaw that there would be a struggle following the conclusion of the war which would take place on the battlefield of ideas, as between materialism and Christianity, and declared that, "We should not see victory on the side of right unless those devoted to truth show more zeal in its propagation.

"America has in the past been a testimony to the power of God," said Mr. Gilbert. "We have rather slipped away," he added, "from the divine testimony discerned by the founding fathers. The future of America lies in once again becoming an object lesson to the nations of the world, to show the power of love, justice, righteousness, and the Golden Rule applied within a nation."

Victory Prayer Bands

The conference opened yesterday, and this morning's session was addressed by Harold J. Ockenga, pastor of the Park Street Church in Boston, who spoke on "The Infallible Revelation of God," and by Oswald J. Smith of the People's Tabernacle in Toronto, Ontario. Both speakers were introduced by the Rev. Dr. Paul W. Rood, of Glendale, Calif., President of the Association.

The particular effort of this convention will be to arrange the formation of 10,000 "Victory Prayer Bands"—groups of people all over the country would meet to pray for the men in the armed services. Also, the convention will aim at obtaining pledges from 1,000,000 persons to pray daily for a spiritual awakening of the nation—for "preservation, salvation, and nationwide revival of the spiritual values."

Two radio broadcasts will be put on by the Association during its convention week, one through NBC and the other through CBS, both scheduled for Friday at 4 p. m. Dr. Rood will be the speaker on the CBS program.

The World's Christian Fundamentals Association has branches or subsidiary organizations in the majority of the States. Its membership includes members of all the Protestant denominations, individuals whose conviction is that the word of God as presented in the Bible is the unquestionable standard for Christian life.

All sessions of the convention beginning with today's will be held at Tremont Temple, the last meeting convening at 7:30 Sunday evening.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Exhibition of paintings by contemporary New England artists on display in the art gallery of Jordan Marsh Company. Some 160 works comprising pastoral, marine, and still life may be viewed by the public through May 23, in Jordan's annex, 5th floor, from 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts "The Karolik Paintings," by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff, will be the topic of this forenoon discussion. Open to the public at 11 a. m.

The Circus is in town. Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey have produced another great spectacle that needs no words of inducements to attract the perennial circus goer. The ponderous elephant takes the limelight in this year's show in a feature act directed by George Balanchine entitled "Ballet of the Elephants." Nothing is missing from the usual program of circus acts, not even the madcap clowns. The circus will be encamped at the Boston Garden, North Station, for six days with matinee and evening performances at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m., commencing Tuesday afternoon and concluding Sunday evening. Ticket prices range from 75 cents for unreserved seats in the upper balcony to $3 for center boxes.

Piano recital at the Gardner Museum. Lucille Monaghan will present an interesting program on the piano. Open free to the public at 2:45 p. m.

Children's Museum of Jamaica Plain offers two afternoon films of interest to school children. "A Heritage We Guard" showing wild life of the American forests, and "Vanishing Herds," a pictorial story of the elk and bison of the western plains. At 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, at 3:30.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Dan Gilbert

Director of the Christian Press Bureau, Washington, D. C., and General Secretary of the World's Christian Fundamentals Association, who addressed the annual convention of the Association this afternoon in Tremont Temple.

May 24 Week Is for Salvage Sewing Work

A "salvage sewing" contest—part of a nationwide campaign to convert worn clothing and odds and ends into attractive garments—will be held by the New England branches of Bundles for America, Inc., during the week of May 24, according to Mrs. Jasper Whiting, Regional Director.

Volunteer workers in the organization's many Salvage Sewing rooms are using mill ends, old slip covers, and draperies to fashion clothes for service men's families. The winning garments will be chosen during a "fashion show," and may be entered in the national competitive showing to be conducted the first week in June by Bundles for America, New York City. The 25 winning garments will be exhibited in Washington.

Bundles for America, a privately supported organization dedicated to filling the needs of service men and their dependents, with a personal touch and a minimum of red tape, appeals for old wearable clothing, adult games, musical instruments, and, above all, battery radios for certain members of the New England Coast Artillery.

New England now has 71 branches and units of Bundles for America, and more are forming daily.

Forrest Wilson

WESTON, Conn., May 11 (AP)—Forrest Wilson, newspaperman, soldier and author, who passed on at his home here yesterday, had won the Pulitzer Prize for biography last week.

He won the prize for "Crusader in Crinoline," a life of Harriet Beecher Stowe published in March, 1941, and was collecting material for a book about James and Dolly Madison. The Stowe book was cited as a "distinguished American biography teaching patriotism and unselfish service."

A native of Warren, Ohio, Mr. Wilson was graduated from Allegheny College and spent many years as a newspaperman. He was a Washington correspondent for Scripps Newspapers from 1910 to 1916 and European correspondent for McCall's Magazine from 1923 to 1927.

During the World War he was a captain in the chemical warfare service. He was co-author of the comedy "Blessed Event," a Broadway success of 1932.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight. Light frost in the western suburbs. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Southwestern Maine: Continued moderately cool with light frost in the interior tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Not quite so cool in the north tonight. Continued cool with light frost in the south portions tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:52 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Tuesday, 10:16 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:24 p. m.

The PERFECT PAIR for BETTER CAKES!

The next time you bake a cake try this perfect combination. White Spray Cake Flour has First National's famous money back guarantee. It is ideal for making cakes and cookies and when used in conjunction with Marvo, the pure vegetable shortening, you will have better cakes, pies and cookies and at the same time save money.

White Spray CAKE FLOUR 24½ lb. bag 16¢ Marvo 1 lb. tin 22¢ 62¢ 3½ lb. tin

at all FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

Solution for Gifts Overseas? Coupon Books Widely Usable

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, May 11—It may be that Walter J. Seeley of Middletown, N. Y., has found a solution to the perplexing problem of what sort of gifts to send the men in our armed forces, both at home and overseas.

Briefly, the Seeley idea is to have the Government issue coupon books in denominations ranging from $1 to $10, with each ticket worth from 5 to 50 cents. These would be negotiable in any Army or Navy post exchange or ship store — and perhaps in civilian stores, too.

Thus the soldier, sailor, marine or airman could make his own purchases. The boys would not be burdened with gifts they don't want and can't use. The folk back home would save postage and wouldn't have to worry about whether the boys liked the gifts. And valuable storage space would be saved on ships carrying mail and supplies to the armed forces overseas.

Mr. Seeley is a department store executive and stands to lose some business if his idea is adopted, but he believes it's for the good of the "cause." He got to thinking about the matter when a gift package worth $2.42 cost an additional $2.58 in postage. He figured the receiver would much rather have had the cost or its equivalent in negotiable coupons.

The problem of what to send the boys going overseas—and how to send it—is becoming increasingly greater as more troops are sent abroad. Packages and letters sometimes follow a trooper thousands of miles before catching up with him months later.

If "Mom" sent her boy a jar of his favorite strawberry preserves or a batch of cookies or a cake, the gift might be spoiled on a 7,000-mile journey.

All these things support the Seeley idea for a book of negotiable tickets, but until some such solution is reached, the next best thing is for the people at home to know what to send and what not to send to their boys.

The United Service Organizations, with suggestions from the Army, gives this advice:

Don't send packages of bulky articles. A soldier has little space in his locker and less in his kit.

Don't send perishable foodstuffs or other articles.

Don't send articles which require special facilities for use, such as an electric razor.

Don't send articles of civilian use unsuited to a man in the service. Sweaters, for example, must be such that they can be worn without showing under the uniform.

Don't send still or movie cameras until you have found out whether they are allowed on the post.

For overseas forces:

Don't send chocolate candies or any foodstuffs that are at all perishable. Packages may be months in transit in wartime. Candies that last well are peanut brittle, hard sugar candies such as sour balls and barley sticks. Cookies packed in tins will keep well.

Don't send expensive packages overseas. There can be no real assurance that they will arrive safely.

Pack carefully and wrap securely. Be sure that breakable or crushable articles are packed safely.

Be sure to address with the man's name, rank, military unit and proper post office. Have him send this to you in proper form. There are millions of men in the armed services, and the War and Navy Departments can't take time to track down a man for a box of cookies.

In the United States of America:

Remember the soldier can get inexpensive candies at the U. S. O. clubhouses and rmy post exchanges. Send candies that are not sold in most places, or the favorite homemade cookie your boy always asked for at home.

Always send letters, the more the better. Send the home town newspapers. Send photographs of friends and family and sweethearts.

Not the 'Anvil' but the Army Chorus

Wide World from United States Army Signal Corps

A New Note and a Good One Among Soldiers

To show the public the kind of music Uncle Sam's soldiers are singing in Army camps, a specially organized 60-voice chorus took part in the National Folk Festival, May 6-9, in the nation's capital. The "Army Chorus," directed by Capt. Albert C. Baty, is made up of soldiers stationed in Washington and near-by military posts.

Coin-a-Meal 'Bank' Proposed By 'Mother' for Unseen Guest

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Mrs. William N. Berry, the American Mother for 1942, proposed today that each American family contribute a coin at mealtime to aid war victims or some other charity.

Speaking during a Golden Rule Foundation Mother's Day radiocast over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Mrs. Berry, a resident of Greensboro, N. C. and mother of 13 children, said:

"There are more widowed mothers, orphaned children, homeless refugees and others impoverished in the war-ravaged areas today than there are citizens in the United States. There is an Unseen Guest from the Jericho Roads of the world lying today on the doorstep of every American home. We are asked to lift the latchstring, open the door, admit the Unseen Guest that he may enlarge and enrich our family circle."

"We are proposing that a coin-a-meal globe, or some similar receptacle, be placed on as nearly as practicable every dining table in America," Mrs. Berry said.

"We are asking that this globe or receptacle be recognized as a symbol representing an Unseen Guest in our homes for the duration of the war; and that each time we sit down to an adequate, if not bountiful meal, we say 'grace before meals' by dropping a coin of gratitude into this globe to provide the necessities of life for the Unseen Guest who otherwise, in the war-devastated areas may lack the simplest necessities of life.

"This proposal is equally in the interest of all charities since each donor may direct his gift through channels of his own choice."

Before radiocasting, Mrs. Berry attended church accompanied by three sons, Capt. James F. Berry, attached to the American Bomber Command; John V. Berry, who has applied for a naval commission; and William N. Berry, Jr.

'Proud Moment'

HONOLULU, T. H., May 11 (AP)—Praise for the mothers of America and their sons who are fighting on the Pacific Ocean was radiocast in a Mother's Day address by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet.

"This is a proud moment for the mothers of America, and I can tell you your sons are defending their country with courage and valor," said Admiral Nimitz.

"Victory in a war of this magnitude cannot be won in a day, but no amount of toil, hardship, adversity or danger can deter us from the final triumph.

"There will continue to be a long period of silence when your boy is in active stations in far places, from which no word can come. But don't be discouraged. I am confident that when they can tell their story it will be good news for you and for their country.

"You already have good reason to be proud of your sons. They stand fast and true in thousands of places where danger threatens. They have established a new tradition for courage, fortitude and initiative that matches the best in the nation's history."

Willkie Names Policy Choices Facing U. S. When Peace Comes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 11—A broad picture of America at the crossroads was sketched by Wendell L. Willkie speaking here today at the 147th anniversary exercises of Union College, of which he is Honorary Chancellor.

Coming out categorically for United States co-operation in building a better world when peace is achieved over the Axis powers, Mr. Willkie declared that when peace is achieved over the Axis powers, Mr. Willkie declared that when this time comes, America must choose between narrow isolationism, "which inevitably means the loss of her own liberty"; international imperialism, "which means the sacrifice of some other nation's liberty," or the creation of a world "in which there shall be equality of opportunity for every race and every nation."

His talk made a wide break with the isolationism of the Republican Party following the World War, and he scored both the Republican and Democratic Parties for "the lack of any continuity in our foreign policy." Although "intellectual leadership in both parties has recognized that if peace, economic prosperity and liberty itself were to continue in this world, the nations must find a method of economic stabilization and co-operative effort."

"These aspirations at the end of the first world war under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, produced a concrete program of the international co-operation intended to safeguard all nations against military aggression, to protect racial minorities and to give the coming generation some confidence that it could go about its affairs without a return of the disrupting and blighting scourge of war," he said.

"Whatever we may think about the details of that program, it was definite, affirmative action for world peace. We cannot state positively just how effective it might have proved had the United States extended to it support, influence and active participation. But we do know that we tried the opposite course and found it altogether futile."

Declaring that he had been "a believer" in the League of Nations, Mr. Willkie held that the fight against the League "furnished a perfect example of the type of leadership we must avoid in this country if we are ever going to fulfill our responsibilities as a nation that believes in a free world, a just world, a world at peace." His talk was in essence, therefore, a call upon the graduating class-men who may be called into the armed forces to defend democracy to elect to office "straight-out men, not wobblers, who would make new mockery of such sacrifice."

Silver Shirts Probe Gets Special Aid

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—A special assistant to the Attorney General will be appointed to co-operate with the Federal District Attorney at Indianapolis in a Federal Grand Jury investigation into the "alleged seditious activities" of William Dudley Pelley, leader of the "Silver Shirts" organization.

Attorney General Francis Biddle said he would appoint Oscar Ross Ewing, a New York attorney, as special assistant to conduct the Grand Jury investigation with the Federal Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, B. Howard Caughran. The Grand Jury proceedings are scheduled to begin June 1.

Mr. Pelley was arrested at Darlen, Conn., on April 4. He was charged, the Justice Department said, with making and distributing through his magazine, the Galilean, "False statements intended to interfere with the success of the military and naval forces of the United States and intended to promote the success of our enemies."

If convicted of that charge, he would face a possible maximum penalty of $10,000 fine, 20 years imprisonment, or both.

Survey Reveals Administration Too Modest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—Page Mr. Ripley: The Roosevelt Administration is being accused of being too modest. It is being charged with hiding its light under a bushel, of not telling the world enough about itself—even at the taxpayers' expense.

This is not a compliment; this is an accusation. It is the accusation brought by the American Council on Public Affairs on the basis of an exhaustive inquiry into "The United States Government as Publisher."

The foremost finding of this survey is to exonerate the administration from over-publicizing its activities and its policies, and this is a conclusion which will come as a surprise to many a Congressman and many a correspondent who had not been aware of this "shortcoming."

'Gravely Negligent'

But the Council's report, prepared by scholarly, non-partisan Dr. Leroy Charles Merritt, a member of the Public Documents Committee of the American Library Association, goes even farther than that. It contends that the Government is gravely negligent in failing to keep the American people better informed on national policies and problems.

Dr. Merritt offers interesting and fresh evidence to support his view. He shows that in proportion to all the Government has been doing in recent years, the Federal authorities are spending only one-fourth as much on information as the Government spent 42 years ago.

He also points out that although the legislative branch of the Government issues only 1 per cent of all Government documents, it spends more for printing than any Government department — the latest annual figure being $5,000,000 of which amount Congress spent more than $3,500,000.

"Free of Charge"

The report emphasizes that as a result of the increasing concern of the American people in the war and its effects there is an even greater need for Government publications concerning problems confronting the country and urges that they be made available to all citizens free of charge.

Dr. Merritt attaches the largest importance to the fact that the proportion of Government expenditures devoted to the printing of public information has been declining steadily since 1900, "indicating a decline in the extent to which Governmental agencies are able to report their activities to the people."

He points out that Federal functions, as measured by operating expenditures, have increased four times as fast as has the amount of money annually made available by Congress for the publication of material about new and expanded Governmental activities.

He finds that while expenditures for printing represented nearly 1 per cent of the total operating expenditures of the Federal Government in 1900, they represent one fourth of 1 per cent today. He emphasizes that as a result of the increasing concern of the American people about the war and its effects there has been a sharp rise in the need for Government publications about the problems confronting the country.

Methods Inadequate

Dr. Merritt observes that Federal Government methods of distributing published material have been inadequate.

"Actual distribution practices," he states, "have achieved an illogical pattern of complexity that is difficult to describe and even more difficult to justify."

He asserts that it is "cause for some wonderment" that the Government Printing Office is able to sell only 24,000,000 pieces of published material a year, considering the fact that it has 65,000 titles in stock and issues about 13,000 new titles yearly.

Recommending that distribution of Government documents should not remain half paid and half free, the report declares that it is inconsistent for the Government Printing Office to maintain sales procedures while Congress and some of the departments follow a general free-for-the-asking policy. Dr. Merritt says "that more money is spent in differentiating between sales and free distribution, in the administration of that differentiation, and in maintaining accounts for thousands of small remittances than is received from the sales of publications."

Responsibility

In view of the situation, he recommends that all Government publications be distributed free of charge to interested citizens. In his opinion a specific request for a specific document should be filled by the Federal Government as a responsibility to its taxpayers.

Far more documents are published as a result of Government efforts to assist business than are published as a result of Governmental efforts to regulate it, according to Dr. Merrtt. An analysis made by him shows that of 583 documents concerning business published in 1939, 479 dealt with business statistics or with the reporting of information in which business is interested, 57 dealt with business regulation, and 47 with business theory and economics.

The "service" agencies have the largest printing expenses. The average annual printing expenditure of the Department of Agriculture is $2,400,000. The Commerce and Post Office Departments each spend about $2,000,000 for printing and the Treasury Department spends about $1,500,000. The publication program of the State Department is the least extensive; it involves the expenditures of only $200,000 a year.

About 23 per cent of all Government documents are designed to assist the various departments and agencies in carrying out their particular responsibilities; 30 per cent represent the straight reporting of Governmental activity. Forty-one per cent are described as being documents issued with the intention of providing information specifically needed by the public.

Less than 3 per cent of all Government publications are promotional in character or issued in the interest of explaining the work or function of a particular Government agency. Of material published in the last category, Dr. Merritt remarks that it "has not been excessive in relation to the many new functions adopted by the Federal Government."

Senate Shows Opposition To Auto Seizures

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Formidable opposition appeared to be developing in the Senate today against legislative proposals which would permit the Government to seize privately owned automobiles.

One bill, introduced by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, would establish a $5,000,000,000 fund which would be used to build up a Government stockpile of cars, tires and parts by donations, purchase or requisitioning.

Another proposal, by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, would fix a nation-wide 40-mile-an-hour speed limit and authorize the Government to commandeer all cars found traveling at greater speed. The owners would be paid for their cars.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas indicated he opposed any such drastic moves and declared the public reaction would be "terrible" if some cars were requisitioned and others were not.

One of the principal motives of the bills is to conserve the nation's "rolling stockpile" of rubber tires. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia expressed belief that this aim could be achieved by Government purchase of the new automobiles now in the hands of manufacturers and dealers.

Others pointed out that many of the 10,000,000 automobile owners in the East would be forced to save their tires as a result of gasoline rationing, which starts May 15.

Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa, who spent more than 20 years in the automobile business, said:

"I know that if it becomes necessary for the Government to take over anything the people have, it will be given up without complaint, but it seems to me that at this stage of the war the people shouldn't be frightened unnecessarily."

The Senate Military Affairs Committee tentatively plans to discuss the two bills Tuesday. One of the slated witnesses is Elliott E. Simpson, New York rubber dealer, who has declared that huge supplies of raw rubber could be obtained from South America, and a great deal more by reclaiming scrap rubber in the United States.

Is Martinique U-Boat Base? Sinkings, Offer Raise Query

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Intensified U-boat sinkings of American merchant ships in the Gulf of Mexico raised today acutely the question of where these submarines are based, at a moment when Washington is seeking to neutralize French Martinique by diplomatic means.

Over the week end new steps were taken to guarantee that Martinique and other French possessions in the western hemisphere do not become bases for Nazi action.

Vichy's possible protest against the arrangement which the United States is seeking to make directly with Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner at Martinique, was expected to be delivered to Secretary of State Cordell Hull today by Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye.

The French Ambassador asked and received an appointment with Mr. Hull for shortly before noon.

There was no definite word from Martinique as to Admiral Robert's reaction to the American offer to guarantee French sovereignty over the Caribbean possessions of France in return for peaceful co-operation with United States defense measures in that area.

It was considered possible in diplomatic circles, however, that Ambassador Henry-Haye, when he calls on Mr. Hull, might be informed that questions affecting Martinique, Guadaloupe, and French Guiana already had been amicably settled with Admiral Robert as "the ultimate governing authority of French Caribbean possessions."

In announcing the proposal carried to Martinique Saturday by Admiral John H. Hoover, Commandant of the 10th Naval District, with headquarters at San Juan, P. R., and Samuel Reber, Assistant Chief of the State Department's division of European affairs, the State Department referred pointedly to the "collaborationist policy of Monsieur Laval."

This was generally interpreted to mean that the United States had no intention of negotiating any solution of the Martinique question with a government headed by Laval. An authoritative source later said M. Laval was regarded as fully committed to the German cause, and fully capable of issuing instructions ostensibly French, but originating in Germany.

It was learned that a special Pan-American Commission was established a month ago to act as a supreme governing power in event the necessity ever arose for occupying Martinique or other hemisphere possessions of non-American nations.

This Commission, designated the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration, was formally constituted by the Pan American Union governing board early in April, a time when the United States-Vichy relations began their rapid deterioration.

The Havana Convention of 1940 provided for creation of such a commission in the event occupation of any areas became necessary for the safety of the American republics.

A provisional commission served until last January, when with the necessary ratifications, the permanent organization was authorized.

Evidently to assure that the Commission would be ready to act in any emergency that might arise, the Pan American Union governing board on April 6 authorized the members of the provisional committee to act on the permanent commission until their governments named other members.

Thus, the board—of which Secretary of State Hull is chairman—assured that members representing at least 15 of the 16 countries which have ratified the convention would be available for a meeting.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles is the United States representative. The majority of the representatives of the remaining countries—Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezula—are the diplomatic chiefs of their governments in Washington.

Under the convention, in the event that the United States occupied a western hemisphere colony it would be obligated immediately to summon the commission into session.

Women's Nighties, Frills Limited

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The Government today restricted the length of women's nightgowns and ordered the frills trimmed from them and also from slips, petticoats, and pajamas.

In another of its orders designed to save textiles, the War Production Board directed that no nightgown be manufactured longer than 54 inches for a size 36 with corresponding lengths for other sizes.

The order also prohibits ruffles, all-over pleating or tucking, full sleeves, and "excessive" lengths or sweeps.

All stocks of the articles on hand as of Monday or in process of manufacture before Monday are exempt from the order.

The general restrictions provide that no nightgown, slip, petticoat or pajamas may have double material yokes; balloon, Dolman or leg-of-mutton sleeves; more than one pocket; a hem wider than one inch or a ruffle bottom or a ruffle attached or applied below the waist line.

In addition, no more than one article of lingerie may be sold at one price—a provision comparable to that covering sale of women's ensembles.

Further, nightgowns may not be made, sold, or delivered with a separate or attached jacket, robe, sacque, negligee, fichu, shawl, cape, slip, chemis, teddy bear, mittens, cap, hood, hot water bottle cover, or shoes at a unit price.

The sweep of slips and petticoats is limited to 60 inches for a size 36, with corresponding measurements for other sizes.

18 Ships Lost in Week

By the Associated Press

Axis submarines preying on shipping in the Atlantic and in a new zone, the Gulf of Mexico, have sunk 18 more United Nations vessels, it is officially reported, bringing the announced total of Allied sinkings in that area since Pearl Harbor to 173 ships.

Seven of the vessels announced last week were United States ships, two British, two Panamanian, two Norwegian, one Brazilian, one Dutch, one Nicaraguan, one Dominican and one Honduran.

The tabulation:

	Week May 4-10	Since Pearl Har.
Off the United States	7	92
Off Canada	0	24
In the Caribbean	8	46
In the Gulf of Mexico	2	2
Off South America	1	11
	17	175

Adrift 12 Days

NORFOLK, Va., May 11 (AP)—After 12 days adrift on a raft, two survivors of a torpedoed Panamanian cargo ship were rescued May 2 by a Coast Guard seaplane whose crew defied danger in rough, submarine-infested seas to save the seamen.

The sinking of the small ship which occurred off the Atlantic Coast on April 20 was announced by the Navy May 9.

The two men brought to Norfolk by the Coast Guard plane were Fireman Terrance J. Bradley, an Australian, and Chief Steward Joseph Dieltiens, a Belgian, both of New York City. Dieltiens passed on in a Norfolk hospital two days after he was rescued.

Mr. Bradley said he believed that he and Mr. Dieltiens were the only survivors of the ship's 34-man crew, many of whom drowned when the attacking submarine cruised among them. Members of the submersible's crew stood at attention on the conning tower.

"They didn't speak to us, Bradley related. "They didn't even turn their heads."

Survivors Landed

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, May 11 (AP)—Twenty-three survivors of a torpedoed merchant vessel sunk in the Western Atlantic have been landed here after being picked up from three lifeboats by fishermen. Nine men were killed in the sinking.

37 Escape Sinking

PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, May 11 (AP)—Thirty-seven men from a Brazilian ship torpedoed in nearby waters were landed here yesterday.

Prado Sees Peru as War Aid

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The United States Senate was told today by President Prado of Peru that "the co-operation of Peru is destined to represent a factor of real importance in the solutions of the common problems of the defense of our continent."

The Peruvian President, in a 10-minute speech in the Senate Chamber, outlined Peru's position on world affairs and pledged the co-operation of his country in the United Nations' war effort.

"In the name of Peru, whose destinies I have the honor to guide, I reiterate in this supreme moment her spontaneous adherence to the international policy of President Roosevelt," the President said.

"I reaffirm my unbreakable faith that, however strong the forces of oppression and despotism and however painful the sacrifices imposed upon the peoples fighting for the rights of civilization, they will be vanquished and the sun of liberty will once again shine for all men of goodwill."

Dr. Prado, first South American President to address the Senate, described the United States as the "brain, heart and propelling impulse of the titanic fight for freedom and democracy."

All nations opposing the Axis, he asserted, "must co-ordinate with severe precision all, absolutely all, our economic and social activities so that the mobilization of the material and spiritual resources of each nation will respond with maximum efficiency."

From the Senate, Dr. Prado went to the House of Representatives where he spoke briefly, and told of his "conviction that victory will crown our efforts and that the Americas together will open for the future world a new era of happy good neighborliness among men and of liberty for the nations of the world."

The President, touring the United States as the guest of the Government, will leave for Detroit by train at 5:10 p. m. (E. W. T.). Immediately upon his arrival at 8:15 a. m. tomorrow, he will tour the Ford Willow Run plant and be the luncheon guest of Edsel Ford. In the afternoon he will visit the Chrysler tank arsenal and the Dodge proving grounds. Tuesday night he will be honored at a dinner to be given by the Chrysler Corporation. Dr. Prado will leave for Buffalo at 2:55 a. m., Wednesday.

Give your Savings a safe HOME

"BANKING by Mail for Profit" is a most interesting booklet. Gives many helpful facts about saving. Tells how to bank by mail; how to give your savings every advantage of modern safeguards; how to increase them through interest compounded semi-annually. Send postcard, TODAY for FREE copy. No obligation.

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Easy new contest! Winners announced daily. You buy nothing to enter! Don't miss it!
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Every weekday—Mon. thru Fri.
Watch for local listing

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of a Newark, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Newark. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box C-20, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Norwich University Sends Out 83 Lieutenants for the United States Army

Honor Degrees For Grew And Gen. Marshall

NORTHFIELD, Vt., May 11 (AP)—Joseph Clark Grew, Ambassador to Japan, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, were awarded honorary degrees, in absentia, today as Norwich University, 123-year-old military college, graduated a class of 83, all of whom received degrees and commissions as Lieutenants in the U. S. Army.

Ambassador Grew, who still is in Japan pending exchange of diplomats, received a degree as Bachelor of Laws, and General Marshall, represented by Brig. Gen. H. F. Loomis, a Doctorate of Military Science.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Osborne, head of the Army's Morale branch, received an honorary degree as Doctor of Science. An honorary Doctorate of Education was conferred upon John H. Kingsley, President of Vermont Junior College.

Dartmouth Class

HANOVER, N. H., May 11 (AP)—Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth, told the college's first graduating class of the second world war that it might appear that the conflict, tragic as it was, saved "a civilization which was well on its way toward dying of attrition."

That would seem to be true, Dr. Hopkins said in an address at the combined commencement and baccalaureate services yesterday, if here as was reported to have happened in England "the constant existence of danger and the continuous impact of responsibility upon the individual for group welfare bring increased mental health, new increments of faith, and larger comprehension of what constitutes real living."

The college awarded degrees to 435 seniors, 50 "in absentia" because the young men already were in the armed services.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States; Cyrus Stuart Ching, member of the National War Labor Board; John Eliot Allen, Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and John Livingston Lowes, teacher, and Frank Berry Sanborn, engineer, both of Cambridge, Mass.

Top scholastic honors in this year's graduating class were won by Robert O. Blood, Jr., of Concord, son of the Governor of New Hampshire.

Flanders Speaks

DURHAM, N. H., May 11 (AP)—Urging a realistic view be taken of the future, Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council, in a speech prepared for the University of New Hampshire Commencement, declared today that the "United States can win the war soon, and at small human cost, if it now has or can develop the necessary military skill."

Mr. Flanders said the United States must maintain armed forces, particularly in the air, "for as long a time as we can now see in the future. Power in the hands of nations of good will comes first; world organization of some practical sort comes next," he added.

Commissions as second lieutenants in the Army Reserve Officers' Corps were awarded 56 graduates.

By a Staff Photographer

Displaying Their Kites for Annual Contest

Left to right—James W. Boleman, Donald H. Kent, David T. Bremer, Paul Cronin, and John Jenks display the kites which they will enter in the contest to be held by the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, on Saturday, May 23. It will be Kite Day at the Museum, and, after entries have been judged for construction, neatness, and originality, there will be a kite-flying contest, in which the entries may be either kites made by the contestants or the ready-made kind.

Army Corps of Engineers Offices for New England

War Activities in New England

Army Corps of Engineers—Opening of new division offices for the Army Corps of Engineers at Boston and Baltimore has been announced by the War Department as a move toward decentralization of Army enostruction. The New England Division, in charge of Col. L. B. Gallagher, consists of district offices in Boston and Providence, R. I., both of which were in the North Atlantic Division. The Mid-Atlantic Division, with headquarters in Baltimore, will absorb the Washington and Baltimore offices of the North-Atlantic Division and the Norfolk, Va., office of the South-Atlantic Division. Col. Frances F. Farrell has been put in charge.

Who Are the Seabees?—The Seabees are the men enlisted in the Construction Regiments of the Navy who will build the advance and mobile bases outside the continental limits of the United States. Comprised of Naval enlisted men (reserves) who are skilled mechanics, carpenters, divers, steel workers, blacksmiths, with ratings from Seamen Third Class to Chief Petty Officer, the Seabees are thoroughly trained in military tactics and when assigned to duty they will be well able to engage in combat should the need arise.

Six regiments are being recruited and received at training stations throughout the country where they will remain for training and indoctrination before being assigned to distant bases. A training station is now being erected at Norfolk to eventually accommodate 10,000 men.

The mission of these construction units has been clearly outlined by Rear Admiral Ben Morse, who, in commenting on this program, stated that "this is a real opportunity for those two-fisted, red-blooded Americans who are not fighting behind a gun to serve shoulder to shoulder with the combat forces of the Naval Service."

Shipworkers Deferred—Local draft boards in New England have been advised to give "careful consideration" to the deferment of men engaged in ship construction and coastal, intercoastal, and off-shore transportation, it was learned at the Massachusetts State Selective Service Headquarters today. A memorandum to State Directors suggested that men engaged in 157 "critical occupations" in ship construction and in some 50 "critical" jobs in ship transportation be deferred from military service for the present. This has been the general policy of local boards for some time, it was pointed out, but special emphasis was placed on the group because of the immediate serious need for their services where they are now. Companies employing men in these groups will be required to ask deferments as hitherto, the Selective Service headquarters stated.

Regarding Class V-1—Lieut. W. R. Fry, U.S.N.R., Assistant Recruiting Inspector, will come to Boston tomorrow for a three-day visit in the interests of Class V-1 of the Naval Reserve by which college freshmen and sophomores may enlist in the Navy and still continue their college education subject to later call, it was announced today by Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., U.S.N.R., officer in charge of the Eastern New England Recruiting District. Lieutenant Fry will speak to college students and high school seniors explaining the opportunities open to them in V-1.

More on Selective Service—Explaining that the examination by local board physicions were merely a preliminary to eliminate the obviously unfit, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service in Massachusetts, cautioned registrants to await actual induction into the Army before making any final disposition of financial and personal affairs. Registrants who are inducted, he said, would be given ample time to return to their homes to adjust personal affairs after being accepted into the Army.

Harvard Military Review — At Cambridge, Mass., this afternoon Harvard's military and naval units—about 1,600 young men—took part in the largest full dress parade in the University's recent history. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and commanding officers of the First Corps Area and the First Naval District reviewed the units, members of Harvard's Army and Navy R. O. T. C. and others training for special duty in the University's laboratories and graduate schools.

Reserve Officer Resignations—Reserve Officers who resign from military service must register with the Selective Service, Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Massachusetts Director of Selective Service, has stated. He added that the War Department was permitted Reserve Officers to resign if the Department regarded them as "necessary men" in civilian capacity.

When registering for Selective Service, a former Reserve Officer becomes liable for further military service, but his deferment claims receive the same consideration given other registrants, General Erickson said.

Noon Air-Raid Bell Test

In the first of a series of daily tests of Boston's air-raid siren alarm system, the deep note of a bell struck the hour of 12 at noon today.

Each day until further notice, the Boston Committee on Public Safety said, the tests will be continued. Bells will ring over the loudspeaker system for a 20-second period, just prior to 12 o'clock noon. The siren megaphones are so arranged mechanically as to carry voice or music, as well as the distinctive air-raid warning signal.

The city's 21 air-raid warning units, now installed so as to be susceptible of control from a single point, and including three new sirens in outlying districts, are located as follows:

Four-Horn Sirens:

The Suffolk County Court House, Pemberton Square.

The United Shoe Machinery Corporation building, Federal Street.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company building, Boylston Street.

Fire Headquarters, Bristol Street.

The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Norway Street and Massachusetts Avenue, Back Bay.

One-horn Sirens:

Thomas and Norris Company, Allston.

Sears Roebuck Store, Brookline Avenue.

Winship School, Brighton.

Warren School, Charlestown.

Mather School, Dorchester.

Solomon Lewenberg School, Dorchester.

Dorchester High School for boys.

East Boston High School.

William Barton Rogers School, Hyde Park.

Jamaica Plain High School.

Thomas J. Kenny School, Neponset.

Roslindale High School.

Bellevue Water Tower, West Roxbury.

Patrick F. Lyndon School, West Roxbury.

Roxbury Memorial High School.

South Boston High School.

"THE TELEPHONE HOUR"

Now Presents the World's Great Artists

TONIGHT

CHARLES KULLMAN

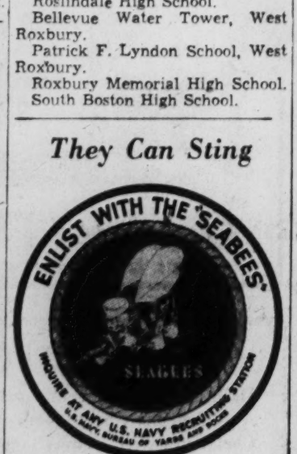
and the Bell Symphonic Orchestra

DONALD VOORHEES Conductor

9 P.M. Eastern War Time

WNAC WTAG WGY WJAR WEAF WCSH WTIC and NBC Red Network

They Can Sting



Seabees Insignia

This is the insignia of the Seabees, Navy construction regiments, composed of skilled mechanics and carpenters, who will build advance bases outside the United States.

Women Voters' Convention At Sheraton

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters will open its 22nd annual convention at the Hotel Sheraton tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, with Mrs. LaRue Brown, President, presiding at the two-day sessions.

Interest in the convention is centering in the banquet tomorrow evening to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will speak.

The luncheons on both days will be the occasions for reports from the National League Convention in Chicago and of special work done by Greater Boston Leagues, including wartime services and what the League can do to help elect the best possible Congress next autumn.

Officers who are slated for election at the assembly are: President, Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore of Hingham; First Vice-President, Mrs. Moses H. Lurie of Belmont; Second Vice-President, Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Alfred S. Romer of Cambridge; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Wilbur Dunn of Northampton; Fifth Vice-President, Mrs. Donald J. Hurley of Weston; Secretary, Mrs. Lester T. Monks of Brookline; Treasurer, Miss Laura M. Dwight of Wellesley.

Mrs. Errol O. Horner will report, at the Tuesday morning session, on the wartime services.

Midnight Test Blackouts Large Connecticut Area

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 11 (AP)—The northeast section of this city and parts of North Haven, East Haven and Hamden were blacked out totally early today in a test designed primarily to see how a railroad operates without lights.

The area affected by the test, starting 15 minutes before midnight and lasting until 1:30 a. m., included the huge Cedar Hill freight yards of the New Haven Railroad where operations normally are carried on under huge floodlights affording daytime visibility.

Police and air raid wardens prohibited all vehicular and foot traffic in the area.

Hardly a minute after the lights went out the drone of airplanes could be heard overhead as army observers checked on the results achieved.

Before the blackout was over, a spokesman in the dispatcher's office at the railroad said that while there were no definite reports "we seem to be making out all right." One train went through on the main line, in complete darkness, but yard movements were halted during the test.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.33mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, May 12

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

J. C. Penney Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—The J. C. Penney Company reported its April sales totaled $36,531,383 compared with $27,546,616 in April of 1941, an increase of 32.6 per cent. The chain's total sales for the first four months of 1942 were $124,893,557 against $88,943,256 in the same period of 1941, or an increase of 40.42 per cent.

Free French Pay Honor To Joan of Arc

The 500th anniversary of the deliverance of France by Jeanne d'Arc was commemorated yesterday by France Forever, the official Free French movement in America.

Special exercises were held in the afternoon at the equestrian statue of the Maid of Orleans, and in the evening by a program in New England Mutual Hall, Boston, when the principal speaker was Lieut. Col. Roger Brunschwig, personal representative of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Colonel Brunschwig brought a message of thanks from General de Gaulle to the more than 400 Free French workers in Boston who have given so liberally of their time, effort, and money to the cause he represents.

Miss Janet Flanner, author of "Genet's Letters from Paris" came from New York to speak at the meeting, and Judge Walter L. Collins of the Suffolk Superior Court presided. Prof. Rene de Messieres of Wellesley College, new chairman of the Boston group, also spoke.

The program included a short French play entitled, "Rive du Loire" by Pierre de Lanux, a French refugee writer now living in the United States.

At the exercises in Gloucester, Col. Natalie Hays Hammond, commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps, was present accompanied by a group of aides including Miss Mildred E. Bixby, President of the North Shore branch of France Forever.

Mechanic Arts Reunion Saturday

J. Anton de Haas, Harvard professor of International Relations, will be speaker at the annual reunion of the Mechanic Arts High School Alumni Association this Saturday, May 16, at the Hotel Vendome, it is announced.

John C. Brink, President, and Lester S. Perkins, Secretary of the Alumni Association, have invited service men to wire the reunion their greetings from whatever spot in the world they may be Saturday night.

For alumni who can attend, there will be a buffet supper from 6:15 to 7 p. m., an "hour of fun" from 7 to 8 p. m., and the address by Dr. de Haas on the subject, "The World Situation Today."

By a Staff Photographer

They Hope They'll Get Some Ideas for Entries

It is girl's week at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain. Besides the unusual exhibit of a collection of 340 dolls recently given to the Museum by Mrs. Frederic W. Fitts of Roxbury there are hundreds of other dolls brought in by girls from all over Greater Boston. Prizes were awarded in three classes Saturday. Here little Susan Spalthof (front) and Barbara Ann Driscoll of Jamaica Plain study models.

Mother's Day Stressed in Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday in Greater Boston churches:

Mrs. Harold W. Arthur, guest preacher at Clarendon Street Baptist Church, where her husband, the Rev. Harold W. Arthur, is pastor, conducting a special Mother's Day service:

We need a reconsecration on the part of parents to God and the American way of life. . . . Let us keep the American home intact, and while there is a rising tide of hate in the war-weary world, let the home be a center of love and peace and understanding.

As never before, our children need to know that we have faith in them, faith in our country, and faith in our God. Parents can do much to keep up the morals in these days as well as the much-talked-of morale, and they need a consciousness of the presence of God in their own lives.

Mrs. Frank K. Singizer, wife of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, guest preacher in a Mother's Day service at First Universalist Church, Somerville:

The mothers of America are not running away from the heavy responsibilities nor from the sacrifices of our day.

When America wins in its present struggle, no small part of the victory will be due to the mothers of America. By their loyalty and willingness to sacrifice for the spiritual ideals of life, they inculcate these things into their children so that they in turn are willing to live and die for them.

The Rev. Dr. Paul W. Rood, of Glendale, Calif., President of the World's Christian Fundamentals Association, guest preacher at Tremont Temple (Baptist) Church:

Why has America in recent months suffered such defeats at the hands of a heathen emperor-worshipping nation?

While we are justified in giving consideration to the military lesson to be learned from our defeats, we must go beneath the surface facts in order to get the real reasons for our humiliation. We have forgotten God. . . . We are dominated by a materialistic philosophy of life and we are suffering because of our sins.

While we should have the greatest army, navy and certainly the greatest air fleet in history, these factors will not suffice. When we Americans are ready to turn from our sins of materialism, skepticism, God-forgetfulness, and spurning of the Word of God, and turn to God in faith and prayer, then victory will come.

The World's Christian Fundamentals Association is seeking 1,000,000 volunteers to pray daily for a nation-wide revival. One million prayer warriors can change the history of our nation.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

There are those who would dismiss the Golden Rule as being impractical. Actually, it alone is practical. . . . The overthrow of Hitler will come because he has violated this rule of God. He will fall by his own injustice.

The Rev. Frank E. Duddy, at North Congregational Church, Cambridge:

The old-fashioned mother had a deep and saving faith in God. . . . She believed that God was just and good, and by that faith she moved through confusion, darkness and dismay to light.

She believed that ideals were God-given, and she was loyal to them. She saw what home might be, what character her sons and daughters might develop, what their friendships might become. She was convinced that truly great character was impossible apart from moral and spiritual foundations, and she made it her business to see that her children laid those foundations.

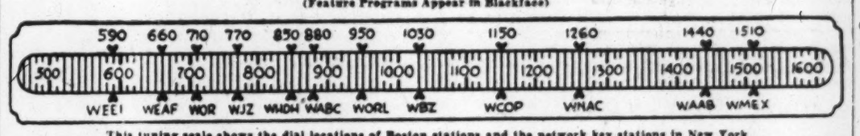
The children of the old-fashioned mother "rise up and call blessed."

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church (Episcopal):

How many of us find that life's truest meanings only come by deep plowing! How little of life's nobility and possible caliber do they know who refuse to enter a Garden of Gethsemane!

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Braves - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Braves - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee
3:45 'The Family Front'	Broadway talk	'Right to Happiness'	baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:00 Popular vocalists	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Braves - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee
4:15 Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Swing Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Braves - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Musical Camera	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Preview	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:30 Songs; Music	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong'	Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News; defense talk
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner concert	Sports; Crier
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier; Defense
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Adventures in Research	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Charre Ou Trio	Talk, James M. Landis	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Garden Gossip	Dance orchestra	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45 Serial drama	"Gasoline Registration"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Melodic Moods"	Sandra Cabria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America:	'Sizing Up the News'	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	with Raymond Massey	"For Your Information"	"Famous Waltzes"
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"Music for America"	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"Music for America"	Drama
9:00 Theater: Norma	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Great Artists: Charles	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Shearer, Walter	Frontline Headlines	Kullman, tenor; orch.	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Pidgeon in "Last	Network sports	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz pro-	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45 of Mrs. Cheyney"	Network sports	gram	program	Classical Album
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	Network sports	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	Network sports	vocalists; chorus	"High Task of USO"	Dance orchestra
10:30 Civilian D'fnse pgm	Morgan Beatty, News	"They Burned the	"Music That Endures";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'Here Comes Band'; Talk	Books"; drama	tenor; orchestra	Popular recordings
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Leo Zollo's Orchestra	Popular recordings
11:15 Weather; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Popular recordings
11:30 Master Works of	Music You Want	Postview; "All's Fair"	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	'Day's End'; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Music You Want	Serenade; recorded	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News Reporter	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Gym; Music; News	Revelle Roundup	Fiesta; music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News report	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	News reports
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 riety Show; News	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"The OKies"; music
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Scarlet Letter"	The Breakfast Club	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Tune Time	The Breakfast Club	Talk; Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch
9:45 'Harvey & Del'; sk.	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch
10:00 Valiant Lady	Clark Dennis, tenor	Bess Johnson	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft; music	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Bouquet"; music	"Help Mate"; sketch	War Stamp campaign	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Chaplain Jim"	'Mary Marlin'; sketch	"On to Victory"	"The Esquires"; music
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Second Husband"; sk.	"The Bartons"; sketch	"Hawaiian Echoes"	"Fashion Time"
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News; record	Organ; guest
11:30 Bright Horizons; sk.	"John's Other Wife"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News reports
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Sport reports
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks	The Town Crier
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington news	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Musical Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel songs	Marjorie Mills' Hour	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills' Hour	Music; "Sweet and Hot"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	Salute to South America	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Treasure in Melody; re-	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	"This Day of Battle"	"Grimm's Daughter"	cording; News	"The Victory Program"
2:30 We Love and Learn	Baker's Orchestra	"Guiding Light"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "The Goldbergs"	Baker's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	recordings
3:30 News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45 "Swing Time"	Southernaires; quartet	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Cubs baseball game	recordings
4:00 Popular songs	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Living History	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Cubs baseball game	recordings
4:30 "Modern"; organ	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	recordings
5:00 Musical Camera	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Orchid; Sports	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15 Jean Collins; orch.	"Musical Headlines"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	recordings
5:30 Orchestra; Talk	"Two of Us"; music	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong'	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News reports
6:00 News comments	News; Sports	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sports report
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; "Town Crier"
6:30 Fraser Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports; News	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45 Hour; songs; violin	Allen; orch.; songs	"Melodic Moods"	"Inside of Sports"	Music of Romberg
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Tullulah Bankhead,	"What's My Name"; quiz	Jose Dominguez's Orch.
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	drama; orchestra	program	"Electric Choir"
8:30 Bob Burns; Ginny	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Cole Porter's Music"
8:45 Simms; E. Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	Romance in Music
9:00 "Archie"; comedy	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 drama; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	"Fantasy in Melody";	Fibber McGee and Molly;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra;	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Music; Ramona	comedy; music	Kay Kyser's Orchestra;	Variety Hour
10:00 "Suspense"; drama	Eddie Oliver's Orch.	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15 "Suspense"; drama	Eddie Oliver's Orch.	soloists; orch.; guests	Australian News; Music	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "Public Affairs"	Military analysis	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Red Cross talk	Griff Williams' Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:00 Wm. Shirer, news	News; Music	News Service	Dance music	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Master-	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:30 works of Music;	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; or-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 recordings	"Music You Want"	chestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, May 12

12:45 p. m., WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves from Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).

7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).

7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School—Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).

8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).

8:10 p. m.—Portuguese Program.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.

9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.

10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

11:00 p. m.—Spanish Features and Music.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.

7:00 p. m.—English Program.

8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Today on Short Waves

London—8:23 p. m.—Friendly Cargoes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—8:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"For Valour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg. 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala—9:45 p. m.—"Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg, 31 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Democracy Helps Itself. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 611 meg, 49.1 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Information; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.5 m.

Owing to condition abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (44.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:00 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"18 Minutes from Broadway."
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Vee, Organ.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:40 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W39B Boston (44.3me) and W20B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.3me)

3:00 p. m.—Braves-Philadelphia game.
5:00 p. m.—Dansante Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"For Your Information."
8:30 p. m.—"Music for America."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; quiz.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—Talk, "High Task of USO."
10:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Wally Johnson's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Bay State Survey of Weekly Pay of Women in Industry Sets Average at $20.37

Average Wage For the Men Set at $35.99

The first report on the earnings of women in the industries of Massachusetts in wartime has just been completed by State labor officials.

Here is the summary:

Average weekly wage of women	$20.37
Average hourly earnings	53.4 cents
Average work-week	38.1 hours

And here is the average for the men:

Weekly wage	$35.99
Hourly earnings	83.5 cents
Work-week	43.1 hours

The highest pay for women went easily to workers in newspaper printing and publishing. These averaged $31.60 a week and 79.6 cents an nour. They are skilled women in specialized trades. The hours they worked a week numbered 39.7.

The wages women are getting are felt by State officials to be of special interest at this period, when so many women seem on the verge of going into factories to do war work.

Frequent Calls

It was because of the frequent calls for information as to what women were being paid that the Division of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industries analyzed the data on hand. Twice a year the Division co-operates with the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics in the collection of manufacturing employment and pay-roll data by sex.

Heretofore the replies have gone into the national statistics at Washington, so that there has been no previous Massachusetts summary of this kind. Half of all wage earners employed in manufacturing in the State are covered by the replies. The week taken was that around Oct. 15, 1941.

High weekly pay for women in other industries showed the following:

Woolen and worsted goods $24.42. Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies $24.40. Machine shop products $24.20. Heating apparatus $23.68. Machine and small working tools $22.90. Cutlery and edge tools $22.8. Textile machinery $21.89. Chemicals $20.50. Rubber products $20.28. Cotton goods $20.25.

Benefited by Men

Apparently the women benefited from the generally higher pay given men in these industries, nearly all of which contain a large proportion of skilled men.

Smaller paying industries included:

Radio apparatus $18.88, jewelry $18.86, confectionary $16.60, bakery products $15.95, boot and shoe cut stock and findings $14.28.

Women have yet to break into the iron and steel industry in this State, for only 32 showed up in the inquiry.

The largest number of women were employed in the woolen and worsted goods, and next in cotton goods. They were numerous also in men's clothing, boots and shoes, electrical machinery and radio apparatus.

In fact women outnumbered the men employed in men's clothing, radio apparatus, and confectionary.

Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer

"When spring comes back with rustling shade, and apple blossoms fill the air."

Unseasonably warm days burst the pink buds of the apple trees in a rush throughout Central and Southern New England, waking honeybees to humming activity, and indicating a bumper crop of McIntoshes, Baldwins, and Gravensteins. At Westford, center of the Nashoba Valley apple-growing district, the annual festival, although lacking much of its prewar pageantry, and without the colorful Queen's Court, yesterday drew many visitors who toured the sweet-scented orchard roads of the district. Seventy soldiers from Fort Devens, all American Indians, took part in the annual services at the First Parish Church, Westford.

Walter Baker Wages Up 10 P. C.

An approximate 10 per cent increase in wages for more than 800 workers at Walter Baker & Co., Inc., of Dorchester, called the oldest chocolate manufacturing company in the country, was completed today with signing of a contract. The union, a federal labor union of the American Federation of Labor, voted acceptance at a general meeting yesterday.

John J. Murphy, New England representative of the A. F. of L., said that this was one of the major wage advances in this region since President Roosevelt recently declared his policy on wage stabilization.

Maine Shipbuilders Speed Production in Yards of State

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 11 — Maine news, the past week, concerned the all important shipyards, recently the targets for criticism in Washington. Production has been stepped up and morale has improved and Maine shipbuilders are out to show the Nation that they can outdo or at least equal anything done in other busy yards throughout the Nation.

Such, at least, would be the conclusions drawn from statements of William S. Newell at meetings of employees of the Todd-Bath and South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation yards toward which criticism has been directed. Earlier Mr. Newell had criticized the men for their absences from work and had admitted that sometimes as many as 14 per cent of the employees absented themselves, thus handicapping planned production. Last week he told the assembled workers that these absentees had been cut 50 per cent and better.

Maine shipbuilders, he said, are "mad" and intent to "show 'em." He said only 75 days will have elapsed between the laying of the keel and the launching of the Ocean Courage and Ocean Fame, two cargo boats built at the Todd Bath plant for the British and that on two more the time would be cut to 69 days.

Wooden Ships

Meanwhile came news, of another kind of shipbuilding, indicating that the plan for building wooden barges in Maine shipyards, famed in history for wooden ships, will be bigger than even at first anticipated. Governor Sewall revealed that the Maritime Commission has given assurance that a $1,000,000 experimental wooden ship building program is to be launched at Camden in the Camden Shipbuilding and Maritime Railroad yards.

The subject of wooden ships has been under discussion for some time by State and Federal officials following the announcement in Washington that Maine would be called upon to build 300 wooden barges for coastal trade. The Governor assigned his administrative assistant, Stephen F. Lee and Ralph Ranger, industrial engineer of the Maine Development Commission to the project and they conferred with Federal officials. Further announcements are anticipated for despite the high record of employment resulting from present shipbuilding at Bath and South Portland yards, it is considered probable that the anticipated drop in the recreational industry, this summer, will free many people for other kinds of work.

Milk Delivery

Maine milk dealers, like many others through the Nation, have been attempting to co-operate with the government suggestion of every-other-day deliveries to save tires and gasoline. In most communities, it has been revealed by R. H. Boothby of the Maine Milk Control Board, the plan has worked out well with good co-operation from dealers and the consuming public.

Rhode Island Enacts First Law For Cash Sickness Insurance

The first "cash sickness insurance" law to be enacted by any state in the country has just been passed in Rhode Island and signed by the Goevrnor.

The act provides for payment of money to workers to compensate for loss of wages caused by illness.

As used by the Social Security Board, which has recommended similar legislation by Congress, this type of insurance is called compulsory disability insurance.

It does not carry with it medical care. Insurance providing for medical care is called health, or more properly sickness insurance. However, the insurance against wage loss due to sickness just adopted in Rhode Island is part of the standard system of sickness insurance as evolved in Europe.

In fact, wage loss insurance is the original form of compulsory sickness insurance, and is being urged in the United States by many advocates of the latter system as the first step toward sickness insurance.

Enactment in Rhode Island was made easy by a situation which exists in only five states. In these states the employees continue to be taxed for unemployment compensation. In all the other states the employers pay the entire pay-roll tax for jobless insurance.

In a majority of the states, no contribution was required of workers from the start. In others the pay-roll tax on the workers was repealed, as for instance in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

For just a year and a half of the unemployment compensation law, Massachusetts workers in the system paid a tax of 1 per cent on their wages not in excess of $2,500 a year. The employee contribution totaled $17,000,000. It was dropped in 1938.

However, in Rhode Island, the employees have continued to be taxed. Their contribution amounts to 1½ per cent. The employer contribution, as in all states, is 3 per cent.

Instead of repealing the worker tax, Rhode Island has turned 1 per cent of it into disability insurance. The remaining ½ per cent will continue to go into unemployment insurance.

Hence the workers will entirely finance the cash sickness insurance plan.

The law provides that "An individual shall be deemed to be sick in any week in which, because of his physical or mental condition, he is unable to perform any service for wages." When a claim is filed, a claims examiner will determine whether it is valid or invalid. A week's waiting period is required.

In further explanation of the law, Arthur P. Patt, a member of the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board, writes:

"This Cash Sickness Compensation Act is to be administered by the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board in conjunction with the Unemployment Compensation Act.

"The Board shall be allowed to use, if necessary, an amount not to exceed 1 per cent of the total annual contributions collected in the Cash Sickness Compensation Fund to cover its administrative costs.

"The fund from which these weekly benefits, ranging from $6.75 to $18, are to be paid is to be made up solely of employee contributions. The employer makes no contributions to the Cash Sickness Compensation Fund.

"Organized labor in Rhode Island gave this bill its whole-hearted support and played no small part in obtaining its passage."

Dean Donham To Leave Post

Wallace Brett Donham, for 23 years Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, has resigned as of July 1, Harvard University announced today.

Dean Donham will remain at the Business School as a Professor at the University's insistence, Harvard said. His successor as Dean will be announced later this month, it is expected.

"Under Mr Donham's administration," the University said in making the announcement, "the Harvard Business School grew from an institution badly disorganized by war—without classrooms, libraries or living quarters of its own—to a progressive educational plant of nearly 1,000 students . . . where the study of business became not a matter of applied economics but rather of professional administration.

"Having assumed the leadership of the Business School at the close of the first World War, Mr. Donham now leaves the School in the middle of another war—at a time when the School is playing a vital part in the drive for victory by training hundreds of prospective Army and Navy officers in industrial production, supply and other military services."

Gilbert R. Chadbourne

WESTBROOK, Maine, May 11 (AP)—Gilbert Rhoades Chadbourne, of Augusta, who passed on here yesterday, was a former editor of the Kennebec Journal and a writer of fiction. He had served as Executive Secretary of the State Republican Committee and Secretary to Govs. Frederick H. Parkhurst and Percival P. Baxter. He became Managing Editor of the Lewiston Journal in 1895 and resigned 15 years later to accept a similar post with the Kennebec Journal, in which newspaper his editorials about the last world war gained wide attention.

Smokeless Powder Output

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP)—Charles A. Higgins, President of Hercules Powder Company, said in a speech before the Society of Plastics Industry that the production of smokeless powder in the United States on March 31, 1942, had surpassed the peak output of the first World War.

Navy and Marine Casualties Up to April 15 Are Announced

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The United States Navy today released its casualty list No. 2, naming officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps wounded in the period from Dec. 7, 1941, to April 15, inclusive.

The places of action were not stated.

The list of wounded, with the next of kin, included:

Massachusetts

Officers:

Lieut. Commander George Randolph Cooper, U. S. N.; wife, 32 Myrtle Terrace, Winchester.

Ensign Philip S Haring, U. S. N. R.; father, Dr. Clarence H. Haring, 935 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. (Dr. Haring is Robert Woods Bliss Professor of Latin-American History and Economics at Harvard University and Master of Dunster House.)

First Lieut. Alan S. Manning, U. S. M. C.; mother, Mrs. F. B. Manning, 37 Coral Street, Fall River.

Ensign G. T. Trudell, U. S. N. R.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis X. Trudell, 80 South Main Street, Milford.

Enlisted Men:

Edwin Carl Bartlett, machinist's mate, 2nd class, U. S. N.; father, Carl Bartlett, 171 Bowles Park, Springfield.

John Stephen Brown, storekeeper, 3rd class, U. S. N.; father, James Henry Brown, 21 Prescott Street, Forge Village.

Mitchell Cohen, corporal, U. S. M. C.; sister, Miss Esther Cohen, 85 Tremont Street, Lawrence.

Arthur Joseph Dauplaise, seaman, 2nd class, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Agnes Dauplaise, 202 Kempton Street, New Bedford.

John Joseph Donahue, seaman, 1st class, U. S. N.; guardian, Mrs. Dennis O'Donahue, 80 Foster Street, Brockton.

John F. Fitzgerald, sergeant, U.S.M.C.; mother, Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald, No. 8 Sigel Street, Worcester.

Julian Hamilton, radioman, 3d class, U.S.N.R.; mother, Mrs. Lillian Hamilton, 126 School Street, Manchester.

John Dennis Harrington, storekeeper, 3d class, U.S.N.; mother, Mrs. Frank Harrington, 156 Linden Street, Fall River.

Stephen Peter Jesioraki, fireman, 1st class, U.S.N.; father, Frank Jesioraki, 87 Hecla Street, Uxbridge.

John Livingston Lowe, aviation machinist's mate, 2d class, U.S.N.; father, John Lowe, 183 Commonwealth Avenue, Springfield.

Mesag Manoogian, seaman, 1st class, U.S.N.; father, Garabed Manoogian, 425 Purchase Street, Milford.

John Harry McCarron, gunner's mate, 2d class, U.S.N.; mother, Mrs. Mae Caru, 83 Walnut Street, Saugus.

James Henry McCarthy, fireman, 2d class, U.S.N.; father, Leo M. McCarthy, 14 Fiske Avenue, Lynn.

Charles Wesley Noble, Jr., fireman, 2d class; U.S.N.; father, 423 Ferry Street, Everett.

William Francis O'Connell, gunner's mate, U.S.N.; mother, Mrs. Mary Etta Duggan, 61 Baldwin Street, Charlestown.

Ernest John Ragusa, seaman, 2d class, U. S. N.; father, Joseph Ragusa, 87 Roxbury Street (Roxbury), Boston.

John Bernard Riley, chief boatswain's mate, U. S. N.; father, John A. Riley, 10 Wolcott Road, Winchester.

Raymond Victor Rouisse, storekeeper, 3d class, U. S. N.; father, Edmond George Rouisse, 23 Market Street, Fitchburg.

Woodrow Albert Roussell, watertender, 2d class, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Armanda Roussell, 67 Highland Avenue, Cambridge.

Edward Sarfde, seaman, 1st class, U. S. N.; father, George Sarfde, 41 Pelham Street, Methuen.

Joseph Shebak, seaman, 1st class, U. S. N.; father, Ignats Shebak, 157 Holyoke Street, Florence.

Paul Alexander Sprague, aviation metalsmith, 2d class, U. S. N.; wife, Mrs. Lenna Mae Sprague, 158 Kelton Street, Allston.

Solvino Paul Tobia, aviation machinist's mate, 2d class, U. S. N.; father, Camilio Tobia, 9 Moon Street, Southbridge.

Raymond Joseph Trzcinka, fireman, 2d class, U. S. N.; father, Stanley Trzcinka, 18 Pacific Street, Pittsfield.

John Anthony Valera, storekeeper, 3d class, U. S. N.; father, Giuseppe Valera, 19 Albee Street, Fitchburg.

Rhode Island

Sylvester Frank Baran, carpenter's mate, first class, U. S. N.; father, John Baran, 66 Bancroft Street, Providence.

John Simeon Dennett, Jr., fireman, 1st class, U. S. N.; father, 191 Brookdale Boulevard, Pawtucket.

Harold Robertson Dodge, chief printer, U. S. N. father, David Rose Dodge, 83 Free-U. S. N.; father, David Rose Dodge, 83 Free-

Wilson Albert Rice, seaman, 1st class, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Wilson Rice, West Warwick.

U. S. O. Will Enter War Fund Drive

Emphasizing the fact that the United Service Organizations has the complete, 100 per cent backing of the Greater Boston United War Fund, Charles C. Cabot, Campaign Chairman, announced last night that the USO would participate in the War Fund Campaign next January.

"Reports from boys in the services and other sources including high officials of the Army and Navy have confirmed our opinion that the USO is doing a grand job of serving our men in uniform," Mr. Cabot declared, "therefore I am proud to announce that the USO will again be included in our War Fund Campaign."

Mr. Cabot's statement was made as the USO opened its second annual national campaign for $32,000,000 for "service to service men," and is a reminder that the people of Greater Boston will not be asked at this time to contribute to the USO.

Club Workshop Plans Luncheon

The Dramatic Workshop of the Professional Women's Club will have a luncheon and its annual meeting and election of officers Thursday, at 12:30 p. m., at the Y. W. C. A., Boston, Florence Guptill, member of the Philadelphia Opera Company will be soloist, with monologues by Caroline Jenkins.

The annual business meeting of the club will be tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock, in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler, with Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds presiding. Annual reports of officers and chairmen will be given and Miss Juanita O'Hara will present the Club History.

Refreshments will be served under direction of Mrs. Kenneth W. Steere and Mrs. Elmer A. Lamper. Pourers will be Miss Clara A. Staudenmeyer and Mrs. Everett H. Cargen.

Sugar Stamps Have Time Limit

Unless sugar ration book holders use stamp No. 1 to purchase one pound of sugar by May 16, the stamp becomes invalid, ration officials point out. Readers may wish to clip out and put with their ration cards the following table showing the periods when the first four stamps are good for purchase of one pound of sugar.

Stamp No. 1—May 5 through May 16.	
Stamp No. 2—May 17 through May 30.	
Stamp No. 3—May 31 through June 13.	
Stamp No. 4—June 14 through June 27.	

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Labor Lack Enslaves Nazi Workers

Germany's critical need of workers and the low estate to which Nazi labor has fallen are set forth in the following article, the fourth in a series on present-day conditions inside the Reich.

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazis are facing the most serious crisis since December, 1932, when bankruptcy threatened to break up their party organization. Now, the threat is not to the party, but to the whole Reich. And it is one that cannot be deflected by subsidies from wealthy sympathizers. There are no Fritz Thyssens and no Junkers to put additional workers at Hitler's disposal. Yet that is what the Nazis need desperately—workers and still more workers.

To raise the industrial and agricultural output the Nazis have resorted to drastic measures. These measures are:

1. To increase the number of German workers.
2. To recruit more foreign labor.
3. To change labor legislation.

The prospect of increasing the number of German workers is strictly limited. All Germans between the ages of 18 and 46 are either in the Army or already employed in war industries. Retired officials, clerks, and workers up to the age of 70 have been recalled to their former place of employment. Youths of 16 and 17 have been drafted for service in agriculture and transportation. The number of apprentices of 14 and older comes close to 1,000,000.

Farm Work for Boys of 10

A recent decree makes boys from 10 years up subject to compulsory farm work. The number of boys in that age bracket is about 3,000,000. However, in view of their age and the meager diet to which they have been limited since 1933, it is estimated that these children will be able to accomplish no more than 500,000 able-bodied adults.

Some of the Reich's labor problems doubtless can be solved by employing more women workers. At the end of 1940 more than 4,000,000 women were employed in domestic service, shops and offices. It probably will be possible to shift some of them to more essential tasks. However, it is unlikely that such a move would involve more than 500,000 to 750,000. For example, domestic servants in families with children where both parents are employed are indispensable. So are the majority of saleswomen who have had to replace men now in the army.

In September, 1939, some 5,000,000 female Germans over 16 and under 60 were not gainfully employed. Their number shrank to about 3,000,000 by the end of 1941, and a reduction of another 500,000, or possibly more, can be assumed to have taken place in the first four months of this year.

Large-scale employment of children, reshifting of women from nonessential to essential work, and putting the remaining unemployed women to work will enable the Nazis to increase their labor force by 6,250,000 persons who, however, are equivalent in efficiency only to some 3,500,000 workers. That is roughly one third of the Reich's minimum requirements.

Use of Foreign Workers

The labor shortage could be eased considerably by doubling the number of foreign workers. At present it is estimated that there are 5,000,000 foreigners working in the Reich, of whom more than 3,000,000 are civilians and approximately 2,000,000 prisoners of war.

But the advantages of such a step would be offset by three great disadvantages.

First, an increase in the number of foreign workers would bring about another cut in German food rations, for there is hardly a way to increase food imports beyond today's amounts, and the problem of how to feed an additional 5,000,000 workers, or 7 per cent of the German population, could only be solved by cutting everyone else's share.

The second disadvantage lies in the fact that most of the available skilled workers in occupied Europe have already been recruited for Germany. What skilled workers still remain in occupied or vassal areas are needed there to operate factories working for the benefit of the Nazi war machine.

Moreover, it would take months to train unskilled workers.

The third argument against a large increase in the slave contingents is the increased threat their presence brings to the Reich's security.

[In a recent broadcast heard in New York by CBS, the British Broadcasting Corporation quoted a Swedish newspaper as estimating that the Germans form only 25 per cent of the agricultural workers at present working on German farms.]

Collapse, Not Revolt

The Nazis are perfectly aware that already a large proportion of their countrymen are "on the edge." Another series of restricting regulations a few more months without spectacular victories and their will to toil, sacrifice and endure may be gone. They may not revolt, but it is possible that they may collapse. If a breakdown occurs the presence of 10,000,000 foreigners, all of them enemies of the Nazi regime, might well spell disaster for Hitler and his ruling coterie. These are the main reasons why the Nazis do not tap the reservoir of foreign man power as energetically as one might expect them to.

There still remains another alternative: to raise the output of the individual worker by changes in labor legislation. And this, indeed, is the way the Nazis have chosen to follow. The changes concern the legal status of the worker, working time, and the wage policy.

The legal status of the German worker is not much superior to that of the foreign worker. Like those he is neither free to choose his occupation nor his place of work. Like those he is subject to labor conscription for an unlimited period.

He has no place to air his grievances and is completely at the mercy of his employer and the Nazi officials. The Labor Front, which for some years at least pretended to watch over the workers' welfare, closed down its "nonessential" departments in February and confines itself mostly to spying upon the workers and to endeavoring to speed up production.

Labor Serfdom

In some trades the German worker has fallen into absolute serfdom. This is the case, for example, in the building trade where, according to a recent decision by Dr. Hans Fischböck, formerly adviser to Reichscommissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart in Holland, but now Price Commissioner in Germany, the employers may lend their laborers to some other firm and make a profit out of the deal.

The efforts of the Government and the labor officials have culminated in the so-called Two-for-Three Movement. This aims at making two workers accomplish as much as ordinarily could be expected from three men. To attain that goal, working hours have been extended to 10 hours a day in all German factories. Even the hours of office work for salaried employees and civil servants have been increased in recent days.

A mere stretching of the work period would not have done the job. Therefore, the entire wage policy was put on a new basis. The new policy tends to reduce the wage total while at the same time increasing the amount of work done. Wage scales are adjusted to production.

There are seven wage groups for adult male workers, three for women, and three for young workers. For individual placing, age, performance and behavior are decisive. Whereas promotion to a higher wage level can take place only twice a year, reduction to a lower level is possible at any time. The estimate of the value of the work is left almost exclusively to the employer.

The judgment of the worker's behavior is left to the Nazi spies among the workers, and not even a technically faultless performance can secure promotion for a good worker if his conduct record shows some flaws. It is obvious that this scheme breeds injustice, provokes arbitrary acts and keeps the worker in a state of insecurity and dependency.

Slowdown Reported

It is only natural that the German workers should try to retaliate. "Go-slow" methods are reported from all sections of Germany. This form of passive resistance appears to be particularly effective in Saxony, for many years before Hitler one of the strongholds of Social Democracy. Labor Trustee Stiehler, the Dresden representative of the Ministry of Labor, complained as recently as two months ago about the many cases of unexcused and unjustified absence from work, of repeated tardiness and slovenliness which impeded output. According to reports from Berlin and Hamburg, posters in railway depots and factories reading, "Guard your talk, the enemy listens, too," were found changed to "Guard your talk, the Gestapo listens, too."

These are pin-pricks in the general German picture. One must not hope that even thousands of such incidents will have a serious effect on Germany's war effort. However, they illustrate clearly that the Nazis are experiencing grave difficulties. It seems plain that their efforts to overcome the acute labor shortage by extreme exploitation of the individual worker is more likely than not to fail.

The German workers are less willing now than they have ever been to co-operate since they have lost hope that even a brilliant Nazi victory would bring much improvement in their status.

In an interview which Dr. Joseph Goebbels gave a Finnish journalist in March, the Propaganda Minister admitted that most Germans probably would never see a time when there would again be a sufficient labor supply. To German workers that statement means the extension of their slave status beyond the Greek Calends.

Passengers Insulted On Bucharest Trams

By the Associated Press

Berlin
From German Broadcasts,
May 11

The Berlin Radio broadcast the following dispatch from Bucharest today:

"Passengers in Bucharest trams and busses who start quarrels or insult other passengers will henceforth be compelled to get off and will be interned in labor camps, it was announced by the Police Prefect. In explanation of this measure, it was stated that ever more persons riding in trams and busses have started quarrels of late."

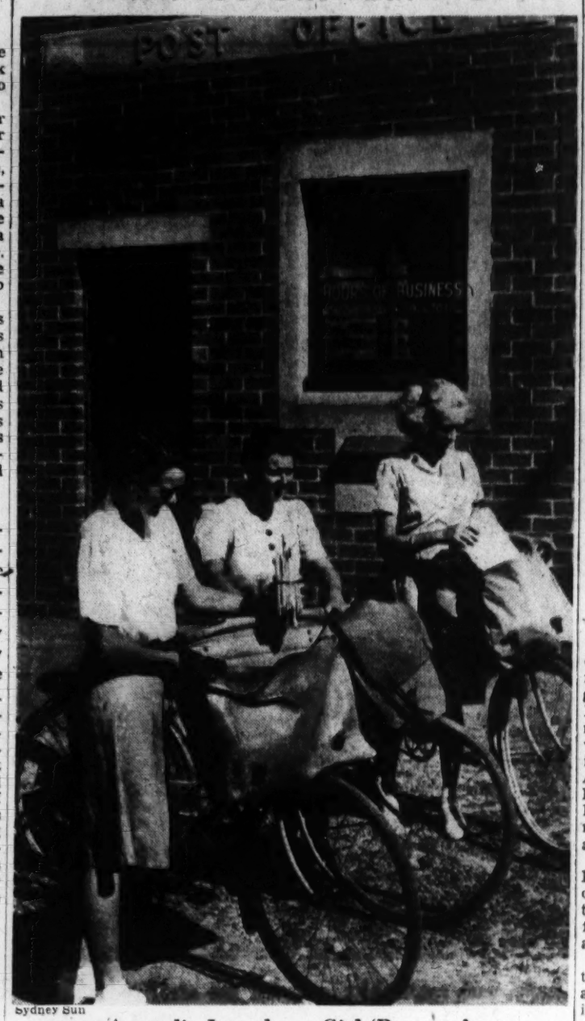
German Morale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—Despite their setbacks on the Russian front and the constant British aerial attacks on their cities and ports the Nazis are far from the cracking point internally, according to Jo Denman (Mrs. Joseph Anderson), correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company in Stockholm, recently returned to the United States.

Nazi propaganda, the radio correspondent declares, is able to keep up German morale by telling the people that if they lose the war their present hardships will be as nothing compared to the sufferings they will then experience.

Males Go but Mails Go



Sydney Sun

Australia Introduces Girl 'Postmen'

The latest field entered by women in Australia for the purpose of releasing man power for war service is that of mail delivery. Above are "postgirls" at Peakhurst, outside Sydney. The postmistress' male delivery staff joined the army and she had to get substitutes. It is anticipated that the employment of "postgirls" will grow rapidly—they even make getting bills a pleasure.

One of Most Daring Services Is Removal of Nazi Land Mines

LONDON (BPS)—British experts whose job it is to discover the secrets and remove Nazi land mines—before they go off—are performing one of the most daring and useful services in the war.

Land mines, which are their speciality, are loaded with Hexonite—a substance far more damaging than TNT—weigh 2,500 pounds, and are capable of leveling every structure within a radius of a quarter mile.

Lieut. Stanley E. Jenner, of the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve, explains that bomb removal and land-mine removal are two entirely different tasks. When a land-mine has been dropped, the entire area for a mile around is cleared of all persons.

Only two persons are permitted within this danger area; the officer attempting to render the mine safe, and an enlisted sailor who is his assistant, and the assistant is not permitted to approach within several hundred yards of the actual bomb until the more dangerous portion of the task is completed.

Lieutenant Jenner pointed out that communications are quickly erected between the mine-rescue squad and police and other officials outside the danger zone. Usually the officer is equipped with a portable microphone, and his notes are recorded at a point perhaps as far as a mile away. For, as he unscrews bolts and seeks to safely remove the wires which operate the delicate detonation mechanism, he must make a report of his every action.

For reasons of security, Lieutenant Jenner could not disclose the number of trained mine experts in Britain today, but he pointed out that the British have taken real advantage of the lull in the war during the summer and have had a steady group of young naval officers studying mines all summer. He add that at one time, in the midst of the "blitz" when casualties were particularly high, there were only 12 mine engineers in the service. Since then there have obviously been many additions to the staff.

Lieutenant Jenner indicated that when mines are rendered safe they are sent to experimental mine laboratories where experts take them fully apart and examine their contents and detonating machinery.

Asiatics' All Around Liberation Seen Major Issue in Pacific War

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association declared yesterday that one of the major issues at stake in the Pacific war is "the liberation of Asiatics not only from the aggressive imperialism of Japan, but also from the special privileges hereto enjoyed by western powers."

"Looking ahead to the effects war may have on postwar reconstruction," the private research association said, "it seems already evident that it will be impossible for Britain and the United States—even if they should so desire—to postpone indefinitely India's demand for independence without jeopardizing the principles for which the United Nations are waging war on the Axis powers."

The Association, in a survey of India's role in the present conflict, said that the subcontinent's response to the independence proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps had shown the American public the complexity of the Indian problems, and added:

"Fresh difficulties have been created by suspicion among Indians that the United States may use the present emergency to replace British political and economic influence with its own."

"Geographically," the Association said, India "is a bridgehead between the near and far east," and "the major responsibility for naval defense of India must now fall on the overtaxed British Navy, which in peacetime stationed only three cruisers and a few sloops in the Indian Ocean."

It pointed out further that because of the United Nations' "shipping shortage and the strain on British industries" much of the burden of producing supplies for the Allies in the South Pacific had fallen on India.

Have You Heard Latest 'Ghost' Story? Japanese Tell One About Marblehead

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—The Axis radio, which has sunk the United States Cruiser Marblehead several times over, insisted tonight that the battered cruiser, which now is in an East Coast port, actually is the Marblehead's "ghost."

A Spanish language radiocast from Berlin, recorded here by CBS, said:

"The Japanese Domei Agency writes the following—

"According to radio-telephonic reports from San Francisco, Washington recently reported that the light North American Cruiser Marblehead has returned to a naval base on the North American Atlantic Coast.

"The light cruiser Marblehead has been sunk by planes of the Japanese Navy, according to proof which leaves no doubt whatever. Therefore the ship which has returned to North America is a ghost ship."

Memo to Tokyo: Wanna bet?

Agents' Act Trial First for Japanese

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent Williams of San Francisco were called to trial in Federal District Court today on charges of violating the 1938 Foreign Agents Registration Act by neglecting to disclose activities in behalf of Japan.

The trial is the first under the law involving alleged Japanese agents. Of the six persons, including three Japanese nationals, who were indicted on Jan. 28, two, including one American, have pleaded guilty and the two other Japanese had left the country.

Mr. Ryder is charged with failure to register as an agent of Japan in connection with his work with the Japanese Committee on Trade and Information, organized in September, 1937, and disbanded in August, 1940. Mr. Williams is accused in nine counts of failure to disclose material facts in registering as an agent of the Japanese Times and Mail, a Tokyo English-language newspaper. Both are charged also with conspiracy.

Justice T. Alan Goldsborough, who heard the pleas and who is to preside at the trial, has indicated that two other defendants, who have pleaded guilty, will not be sentenced until after Mr. Ryder and Mr. Williams have been tried. The others indicted were K. Takahashi, former manager of N. Y. K., the Japanese steamship line, at San Francisco, and S. Takeuchi, former manager of Mitsubishi Company at San Francisco. Both fled to Japan just before the outbreak of war.

Honorary Degrees Conferred by Kenyon

GAMBIER, Ohio, May 11 (AP)—Honorary degrees conferred today by Kenyon College at its 114th Commencement included:

Doctor of Science, Dr. Harvey Fletcher, Director of Physical Research for the Bell Telephone Laboratories; Doctor of Letters, Bernard De Voto of Harper's Magazine; Doctor of Sacred Theology, The Very Rev. Angus Dun, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

Gandhi Is Seen Seeking Party Truce in India

BOMBAY, May 11 (AP)—Apparently well authenticated reports indicated that Mohandas K. Gandhi would come to Bombay to discuss terms for a truce between India's two principal political groups, the Nationalist Congress and the Moslem League.

The political and spiritual leader's principal talks were expected to be with Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, but it was expected also that Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, President of the Congress Party, would participate.

It is believed that Mr. Gandhi favors proposals advanced by Chakravarthi Rajagopalochariar, former president of the All India Congress Party, for a compromise with the Moslem League in order to bring about establishment of a national government.

Co-operation Tour

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, May 11—Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, outstanding advocate of rapprochement between the All India Congress Party and the Moslem League, plans to make a tour of his native province of Madras to learn what people are thinking and feeling since the recent meeting at Allahabad in which the Congress Party adopted a resolution urging Indians to offer "resistance through nonco-operation" in the event of a Japanese invasion.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar, a former President of the Congress, strongly opposes this policy and is seeking to develop a demand for a united front and for active resistance against the Japanese.

"As my Province has a population of 50,000,000 more than a third as large as the United States, this is no small matter," Mr. Rajagopalachariar said in an interview prior to his departure from New Delhi. "Although help has not been forthcoming from any quarter as yet I propose to fight for co-operation because I am convinced that my course is right. The only thing that oppresses me is the time factor. The need for a popular government is immediate. Even without any actual invasion the Japanese successes in the Pacific and in Burma have altered the life of large parts of India.

"The question is whether it is possible to overcome all of the obstacles within the time available. What would help most would be the right setup of a well-organized militia."

In this connection interest attaches to a press report that orders have been given to local officials in Bengal to press forward a scheme for the organization of a Bengal Home Guard in the rural areas of the Province. The functions of the Home Guard would be to assist in the preservation of internal order, to watch suspicious happenings in coastal areas, to render help to refugees passing through the area, to maintain public morale if necessary, to help in the distribution of food supplies and similar activities. It is proposed to equip the Home Guards for this but it is said that holders of gun licenses will be encouraged to enroll themselves. The guards will not wear uniforms or receive payment.

Axis Blow in Libya By Air-Borne Units Claimed by Rome

ROME, From Italian Broadcasts, May 11 (AP)—The news agency Stefani claimed yesterday that air-borne German and Italian troops landed at a British air base 60 miles inland from the Libyan coast in a surprise raid, effected extensive destruction and escaped safely.

The raid—which was not mentioned in either Italian or German communiqués—was said to have been made in British-held Marmarica, an extensive hot desert region stretching from Bardia to El Gazala.

The raiders were said to have landed in Italian transport planes, protected by German and Italian fighter planes, and set up machine guns and antiaircraft guns swiftly while sappers were destroying 380 big fuel containers and other war materiel.

"All troops participating in the raid safely reached their airplanes which were left undisturbed by the nearby enemy," Stefani said. British planes which attempted to intercept the retiring raiders failed, Stefani said, and two American-made Curtiss planes were said to have been shot down.

Heavy fighting in the desert has been held up, the news agency said, by serious sandstorms, great heat and dryness. The weather is so hot the steel parts of tanks "become almost red hot" and cooling water in motors boils promptly."

[In Cairo 10 more Axis planes have been destroyed in the Mediterranean area, the British announced officially May 10, and on the torrid desert battlefront small Axis detachments supported by tanks and artillery were routed.

Alexandria, site of the British naval base, was raided early May 10 and 22 persons were killed and 40 wounded, the British admitted.]

Apple Nuggets New Fare: U. S. Buys 1,000,000 Lbs.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The Army now is buying dehydrated apple nuggets to vary soldiers' fare. The War Department announces an initial contract placed for 1,000,000 pounds.

Differing from dried and canned fruit, apple nuggets look much like popcorn, may be eaten just as they are, taste good with cereals and make excellent pie, the War Department said.

Drive on Morocco by Axis Rumored in Conquest Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, May 11—Grandiose Axis plans for world conquest, the first blow of which, this season, is to fall upon Morocco, are being ventilated here.

Lisbon is one of the great broadcasting points for Axis propaganda and therefore the plans that are being circulated here must be accepted with every possible reserve. They are doubtless intended especially to filter through to reach United Nations sources.

Nevertheless the plans are being talked over here as genuine by several independent Axis units and should be recorded. They are allegedly the outcome of the latest Hitler-Mussolini meeting.

According to Axis diplomats here the blow against Morocco will be coupled with a determined attempt to reach Suez this year, as occupation of the African coast line is now one of the primary objects of the Axis war machine. It is alleged that the British landing on Madagascar gives Germany juridical rights to take over French Morocco and all French ports on the West Coast of Africa, while Japan has guaranteed to reach Aden before winter.

In this manner, not merely China but also Russia, will be cut off from all American and British aid.

Three Main Objectives

On the east front the Reichswehr's objective is to push the Red Army into the Urals before Christmas, leaving an army of occupation of 2,000,000 men in the event of Stalin still refusing an armistice, and sending a huge force of agricultural laborers for immediate efforts for the recovery of the utility of the Ukraine.

The main objectives of 1942 are therefore the African coast line, Moscow and the Caucasus, and the closing of the Persian Gulf.

The second phase starts from the West African Coast with the objective of South America.

The island of Cuba has been chosen as a landing point from which an attack would be launched against the South American railway system to bring it under Axis control once the neck between the Americas has been cut.

The final phase would be the slow strangulation of North America. According to Japanese here, that might take 15 years, but it is stressed that the United States already has lost vital necessities for war, due to losses in the Far East.

Mass Output of Gliders

Invasions of Britain and Australia are dependent on the Russian campaign and on the Japanese naval losses respectively, but preparations for the former will continue, particularly in the mass manufacture of gliders.

The general strategy thus consists of the strangulation, first, of China; second, of Russia; third, of the United States, for which occupation of the African coast line is a prime necessity.

Germany has allegedly guaranteed to look after North and West Africa provided Japan looks after British East Africa, which operation is to commence after a Japanese entry into Calcutta. It is openly admitted that Japanese occupation of Madagascar is one of the primary steps.

Factors Confronting Axis

The only anxieties existing in the German High Command are:

1. The possibility of unexpectedly strong Russian resistance.
2. Possible miscalucuations on American industrial production, figures for which they are still inclined to dismiss as propaganda.
3. Possible break in German and Italian internal morale, due to the shortage of food, increasing British and American bombardments, and the very heavy losses which must be sustained in execution of the world conquest plan.

German diplomats here admit that the scheme appears fantastic, but stress that Germany has already proved that nothing is impossible in the present war. The economic aspect, they claim, now at last favors the Axis nations.

The role of Italy in this gigantic scheme is restricted to a share in the attack on Malta, occupation of Cyprus, and the largest possible number of divisions to help Germany on the east front during the summer advance. The reward will be permanent possession of Cyprus and some share of the final spoils in Africa.

List in Bucharest

BERN, Switzerland, May 11 (AP)—The arrival of German Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List in Bucharest May 9 to talk to military and government leaders is regarded here as another step in the German preparations for regaining the offensive on the Russian front.

General List was met at the station in the Rumanian Capital by military and Government officials headed by Premier Mihail Antonescu and after a round of official calls he was guest at an exclusive dinner with high officials.

The first sizable unit of Hungary's spring contingent of troops has left for the Russian front and the Budapest Radio said they were given a festive send-off.

Dutchmen in U. S. For Plane Training

JACKSON, Miss., May 11 (AP)—Sun-tanned Dutchmen who consider their American visit just a short detour from Java to Tokyo arrived here May 8 to train for the air service.

The number was not made public but their arrival prompted an official announcement today that men from the Dutch East Indies, as well as Britishers already over here by the hundreds, would be schooled in the southeast Army air forces training center.

The Dutchmen preferred to be vague about the trip up from the South Pacific, and their port of departure remained a military secret.

"The point is," said Lieut. Col. J. J. Zomer, in charge of the detachment, "that we are here, and that we can train better here than anywhere else in the world."

Not only pilots but navigators, bombardiers and radiomen were in the group. The Army and Navy both were represented.

Officers said the detachment brought with it flying and ground instructors, and would operate as a unit under the supervision of the training center.

Uniforms of the men just out of the combat zone ranged from heavy dark blue winter blouses and overcoats of Autralian manufacture to knee breeches and wrap leggings and the abbreviated short pants worn by Dutch troops in Java.

Labor Editors Told How They Can Help

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, told a conference of labor editors that they could help achieve "nonstop" production by printing news which would curb the activities of "hotheads" within unions.

Mr. Davis addressed the closing session of a one-day conference sponsored by the War Production Board and the New York State Labor Press Association. More than 100 Eastern States editors attended.

Mr. Davis asserted that there had not been a single authorized strike since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Dr. A. H. Feller, Deputy Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, informed the representatives of 50 papers that "by honesty in print and by destroying the Axis bugaboo propaganda, Americans can destroy fear. . . ."

Other speakers included Melvyn Douglas, screen actor and civilian defense worker; Col. Charles W. Kerwood, of the Army Air Force; Andrew J. Biemiller, Chief of the Labor Morale Section, War Production Board; John Edelman, labor consultant, Consumers Division of the OPA and Herbert Harris, WPB special adviser.

Quisling Party Purge Reported

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Reuters dispatches from Stockholm today reported a split within the ranks of Premier Vidkun Quisling's Norwegian-Nazi Party, as a result of which several district leaders were said to have been deposed and sent to concentration camps.

The party organization was said to have undergone a thorough purge in the Rogaland, Stavanger, and Haugesund districts.

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Churchill: Allies Moving Toward Final Victory

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Following is a summary of the more important passages in Prime Minister Churchill's radio address from London yesterday:

Endure to conquer: "As in the last war, we are moving through many reverses and defeats to complete and final victory.

"We have only to endure and preserve to conquer.

"Now we are no longer unarmed. We are well armed.

"Now we are not alone. We have mighty Allies. . . . There can only be one end. When it will come or how it will come, I cannot tell. . . .

"As has happened before in our island's history, by remaining steadfast and unyielding—stubborn if you will—against a continental tyrant, we reached a moment when the tyrant made a fatal blunder. . . ."

Hitler's winter: "Even Hitler makes mistakes sometimes. In June last, without the slightest provocation and in breach of a pact of nonaggression, he invaded the lands of the Russian people.

"At the time he had the strongest Army in the world, trained in war, flushed with incredible, unbroken success, and equipped with limitless munitions and the most modern weapons. He also had secured to himself the advantages of surprise and treachery. . . .

"The Russians under their warrior chief Stalin sustained losses which no other country or government ever has borne in so short a time and lived. But they, like us, were resolved never to give in. They poured out their blood upon their native soil. They kept their faces to the foe.

"From the very first day when they were attacked, when no one could tell how things would go, we made a brotherhood with them and a solemn compact to destroy Nazidom and all its works.

"Then Hitler made his second grand blunder. He forgot about the winter. There is a winter, you know, in Russia.

"For a good many months the temperature is apt to fall very low. There is snow, and all that. Hitler forgot about this Russian winter. He must have been very loosely educated. We all heard about it at school, but he forgot it.

"I never made such a bad mistake as that. So the winter came and fell upon his ill-clad armies and with the winter came the valiant Russian counterattacks.

German casualties: "No one can say with certainty how many millions of Germans already have perished in Russia and its snows—certainly more than were killed in the whole four and a quarter years of the last war.

"So besotted is that man in his lust for blood and conquest, so blasting is the power he wields over the lives of Germans, that he even blurted out the other day that his armies would be better clothed and his locomotives better prepared for their second winter in Russia than they were for the first.

"There was an admission about the length of the war that struck a chill into German hearts as cold as the icy winds of Russia. . . .

"Certain it is that the Russian armies are stronger than they were last year, that they have learned by hard experience to fight the Germans in the field, that they are well equipped and their constancy and courage unquenched.

"That is what is in front of Hitler. . . .

"He leaves behind him a Europe starving and in chains, a Europe in which his execution squads are busy in a dozen countries every day, a Europe which has learned to hate the Nazi name as no name ever has been hated in the history of mankind, a Europe ripe for revolt whenever opportunity comes."

New air offensive: "But this is not all he left behind. We are on his tracks, and so is the United States. Already the Royal Air Force has set about him. A British and presently an American bombing offensive against Germany will be one of the principal features in this year's World War.

"Now is the time to use our increasingly superior air strength to strike hard and continually at the home front in Germany from which so much evil has leaped out upon the world and which is the foundation of the whole enormous German invasion of Russia.

"Now, while the German armies will be bleeding and burning up their strength against the 2,000-mile Russian line and when news of casualties by the hundreds of thousands is streaming back to the German Reich. Now is the time to bring home to the German people the wickedness of their rulers by destroying under their very eyes the factories and seaports on which their war effort depends.

"German propaganda has been appealing to British public opinion to put a stop to these severe forms of warfare. . . .

"Herr Hitler himself has not taken at all kindly to this treatment and he has been good enough to mingle terrible threats with his whinings.

"Herr Hitler has even called into question the humanity of these grim developments of war. What a pity this conversion did not take place before he bombed Warsaw or massacred 20,000 Dutch folk in defenseless Rotterdam or wreaked his cruel vengeance upon the open city of Belgrade.

"In those days he used to boast that for every ton of bombs we dropped on Germany he would drop 10 times or even a hundred times as many on Britain. . . .

"But now it is the other way round. We are in position to carry into Germany many times the tonnage of high explosives which he can send here. . . ."

Accuracy of RAF bombing: "The accuracy of our bombing has nearly doubled and with continued practice I expect it will improve still more.

"Moreover, at the same time our methods of dealing with his raiders over here have more than repaid the immense care and science bestowed upon them and the very large scale upon which they are applied.

"During April we destroyed about one tenth of all raiding aircraft which assailed our island whereas, acting on a scale several times as big, the losses we have suffered have been proportionately far smaller . . .

"We have a long list of German cities in which vital industries of the German war machine are established. All these it will be our stern duty to deal with as we have already dealt with Lübeck, with Rostock, and a half dozen important places.

"The civil population of Germany have, however, an easy way of escape from these severities, all they have to do is to leave cities where munition work is being carried on. Abandon their work and go out into the fields and watch the home fires burning from a distance. . . ."

No Nazi offensive?: "We now wait in what is a stormy lull but still a lull before the hurricane bursts again in its fullest fury on the Russian Front. We cannot tell when it will begin.

"We have not so far seen any evidence of those great concentrations of German masses which usually precede their large-scale offensive. They may have been successfully concealed or may not yet have been launched eastward, but it is now May 10 and days are passing. We send our salutations to the Russian armies and we hope that the thousands of tanks and airplanes which have been carried to their aid from Britain and America will be a useful contribution to their own magnificently developed munitions resources."

Poison gas: "There, however, is one serious matter which I must mention to you. The Soviet Government have expressed to us the view that the Germans in the desperation of their assault may make use of poison gas against the armies and people of Russia. We are ourselves firmly resolved not to use this odious weapon unless it is used first by the Germans. Knowing our Hun, however, we have not neglected to make preparations on a formidable scale.

"I wish to make it plain that we shall treat the unprovoked use of poison gas against our Russian ally exactly as if it were used against ourselves and if we are satisfied that this new outrage has been committed by Hitler we will use our great and growing air superiority in the west to carry gas warfare on the largest possible scale far and wide against military objectives in Germany."

Arctic convoys succeed: "Meanwhile our deliveries of tanks, aircraft, and munitions to Russia from Britain and the United States continue upon a full scale. We have the duty of escorting convoys to their destination and our sailors and merchant seamen face the fearful storms of the Arctic Circle, lurking U-Boats, and shore-based aircraft as well as attacks by German destroyers and surface craft with their customary steadfastness and faithful courage.

"So far, though not without some loss of supply ships and their escorts, every convoy has successfully fought its way through and we intend to persevere and fight it out on this northern route to the utmost of our strength."

Demand for offensive: "Is there anthing else we can do to take the weight off Russia? We are urged from many quarters to invade the continent of Europe and so form a second front.

"Naturally I shall not disclose what our intentions are, but there is one thing I will say. I welcome the militant aggressive spirit of the British nation so strongly shared across the Atlantic Ocean. Is it not far better that in the thirty second month of this hard war we should find this general desire to come to the closest grips with the enemy than that there should be any signs of war weariness?

Madagascar long planned: "We have found it necessary to take precautions to prevent Madagascar falling into enemy hands by some dishonorable and feeble drifting or connivance by Vichy like that which injured us so much in Indo-China. It is three months since the decision was taken and more than two months since the expedition left these shores.

"Its first task was to secure the splendid harbor of Diego Suarez, which, if it had fallen into Japanese hands, might have paralyzed all our communications with India and the Middle East. While troops were on the sea I must tell you I felt a shiver every time I saw the word 'Madagascar' in the newspapers.

"All these articles with diagrams and measured maps showing how very important it was for us to take Madagascar and forestall Japanese and be first for once, filled me with apprehension.

"There was no question of leakage or a breach of confidence.

"Ask they say, great minds think alike but shrewd surmise may be as dangerous as leakage, and it was with considerable relief that I learned that the difficulties of our soldiers and their losses had not been aggravated and that the operation had been swiftly and effectually carried out.

"We hold these places in trust for that gallant France which we have known and marched with and whose restoration to her place among great powers of the world is indispensable to the future of Europe. Madagascar rests under safeguard of the United Nations. Vichy, in the grip of the Germans, has been made to bluster. The France that rose at St. Nazaire, and will one day rise in indescribable fury against the Nazis, understands."

Malta battle won: "A smaller island is Malta, a tiny rock of history and romance.

"Today we welcome back to our shores General Dobbie, for nearly two years the heroic defender of Malta.

"The burden which he has borne so honorably for so long entitles him to release and repose.

"In Lord Gort we have a new impulse. His work at Gibraltar has been of the highest order. It was not his fault that our armies did not have their chance in France. He is a grand fighter. For the moment the terrific air attack on Malta has slackened. It looks as if a lot of enemy aircraft had moved eastward. If so, this supreme air battle for Malta upon which the enemy have concentrated such immense preponderance of strength, and for which they have sacrified so many of those aircraft which they now have to count more carefully, will have been definitely won.

"But other perils remain and I know of no man in the British Empire to whom I would sooner entrust combating and beating down of those perils than Lord Gort."

Japan opened world struggle: "If we look back today over the course of the war as it has so far unfolded we can see that it seems to divide itself into four very clearly defined chapters.

"The first ended with the overrunning by the Nazis of Western Europe and the fall of France.

"The second chapter, Britain alone, ended with Hitler's attack upon Russia.

"I would call the third chapter which then began 'the Russian glory.' May it long continue.

"The fourth chapter opened at Pearl Harbor when the military party in Japan treacherously attacked the United States and Great Britain in the Far East. That is where we are now.

"The aggression of Italy in 1940 had carried war from Europe to Africa. The aggression of Japan had involved all Asia and in one way or another has drawn in or will draw in the whole American continent. Thus the struggle has become world-wide and the fate of all states and nations and their future is at stake."

Balance shifted to Allies: "This latest chapter of "universal war" confronts us with many difficulties and immense complications. But is there any thoughtful, sensible person who cannot see how vastly and decisively awful balances have turned to the advantage of the cause of freedom?

"The Japanese, taking advantage of the fact that United States had striven for so long to keep the peace, have seized more easily and more quickly than they expected their lands of booty and desire in the East Indian Archipelago.

"Henceforward they will find resistance stiffening on all their widely spread fronts.

"They can ill afford losses such as those they have sustained in the naval action of the Coral Seas. So far we have no detailed account, but if only from the lies the Japanese themselves have felt compelled to tell of sinkings of battleships of the Warspite class it is obvious that a most vigorous and successful battle has been fought by United States and Australian forces.

"Japanese war lords cannot be indifferent to the losses of aircraft inflicted upon them at so many points and particularly off the northern coast of Australia and in their repulse at Colombo and Trincomalee.

"At the start the pent-up, saved-up resources of Japan were bound to prevail in the Far Eastern theater."

U. S. far stronger than Japan: "But the strength of United States expressed in units of modern war power—actual and potential—is alone many times greater than the power of Japan.

"And we also will make our contribution to the final defeat and punishment of this ambitious and greedy nation.

"Time will, however, be needed before the true strengths on either side of the Eastern War become manifest.

"I am not prone to make predictions but I have no doubt tonight that British and American sea power will grip and hold the Japanese and that overwhelming air power, supported by covering military operations, will lay them low.

"This would come to pass very much sooner should anything happen to Hitler and Europe.

"Therefore tonight I give you a message of good cheer.

"You deserve it and the facts indorse it.

"But be it good cheer or be it bad cheer it will make no difference to us. We shall drive on to the end and do our duty, win or die.

"God helping us, we can do no other."

British Tank Unit Pauses for Review

Wide World

American General Joins Prime Minister in Inspection

Gen. George C. Marshall (front left), United States Army Chief of Staff, and Prime Minister Churchill inspect personnel and Covenanter tanks of a British armored division somewhere in England during General Marshall's recent visit to Great Britain. Official British photograph passed by British censor.

Britons Impatient at Party Rigidity

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNEY, England, May 11—While Prime Minister Winston Churchill has consolidated his position as Britain's war leader by his radio speech yesterday, it is unlikely that he has removed altogether the opposition to his regime which has manifested itself lately in a series of by-elections.

Admittedly the latest of these by-elections at Putney, the result of which was announced at the week end, showed a substantial win for the Government candidate, Mr. Hugh N. Linstead, over his Independent opponent, Capt. Bernard Acworth.

Mr. Linstead polled 8,788 to Captain Acworth's 2,939 in a ballot which showed only 23 per cent of the electorate recording their votes.

This was a welcome change for the Government which had seen two of its candidates defeated in the previous week despite the full backing by the headquarters of all three main political parties—Conservative, Labor, and Liberal.

Apathy Toward Politics

The smallness of the Putney poll was due partly to an outdated register resulting from wartime evacuation from this middle-class community on the outer fringe of London.

Even then only half of those who could have voted did so despite attempts to whip up enthusiasm by calling the election a vote of confidence in the Premier and his Government.

Once again the electors have shown—this time at Putney—a significant apathy which probably expresses disillusionment with party politics.

For if the Putney folk had really believed the fate of Mr. Churchill depended on their votes, it is highly improbable that only one in every two would have roused themselves to attend the balloting.

Britons aren't really as lethargic as that today, but they are showing increasing impatience with old party rigidity and discipline which is seen as just another vested interest.

Object to Stagnation

To those who have been carefully reading the present-day political trend in Britain it is therefore disturbing to find Mr. Linstead falling into the same old trap of describing his victory as an indication that recent Government defeats do not represent the true feeling of the nation.

Undoubtedly the by-elections at Rugby and Wallasey showed not that ordinary folk lacked confidence in Mr. Churchill or his regime, but rather that they were tired of having their candidates handed out to them by party headquarters, and, moreover, that they want a change from stagnation which has been fostered by the wartime political truce between the three major parties.

At Putney various factors assisted the Government candidate. It is a traditionally Conservative locality. Mr. Churchill intervened personally in a letter of warning to the electors that Captain Acworth had been an advocate of a separate peace with the Japanese under certain circumstances. Captain Acworth denied this, but his failure to give publicity to the document in question weighed against him.

Fresh Viewpoints Needed

But the Government is now being seriously warned that unless it shows greater understanding of new political thought in Britain it will have more losses than gains in other coming by-elections.

Even the Sunday Times, stanch Government supporter, charges Government chiefs and orthodox party organizations with being half asleep in this matter.

In an editorial yesterday the Sunday Times points out that the present British Parliament is an old one and asks that in the choice of Government candidates in the future "the prime object should be to secure men of fresh and vigorous minds whose opinions and personalities will bring a new quality to the House of Commons."

As the tide of war slowly turns in favor of the United Nations and bringing the peace issue nearer, there is a growing feeling that haste must be made in preparing not only the new order but a new regime to plan and introduce that new order.

Place for Youth Vital

Youth which is doing fighting must not have victory stolen from it by age—and by age is mean oldness in ideas rather than in years.

As a soldier of the World War once wrote: "When we achieved and the new world dawned, the old men came out and took from us our victory and remade it in the likeness of the former world they knew.

"We stammered that we had worked for a new heaven and new earth and they thanked us kindly and made their peace."

Freedom in elections is an assurance against this—the freedom of voting which is manifesting itself in Britain's by-elections today. It will be seen as a sign of weakness on the part of youth merely to complain of age's monopoly. For youth plus ability can today be unstoppable.

But political power, like the sword of Bunyan's Mr. Valiant-for-Truth, is bequeathed "to him that can get in."

Britain Sees 'Turn of Tide' Disclosed in Churchill Talk

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 11—Prime Minister Churchill's "message of good cheer" well may mean that the tide of war in Europe has turned in favor of the United Nations.

To the people of Britain, whom Mr. Churchill has led for two long years through the dark tunnel of total war, the Prime Minister's cheerful, vigorous, buoyant, and fighting speech on the radio yesterday meant nothing less than that the end of their ordeal—a victorious end—is at last in sight.

Speech Is Optimistic

This solemn warning was, however, almost the only grim note in a speech remarkable for its optimistic tone.

To those of us who have listened during the past two years to Mr. Churchill's various radio talks, this last one contained something almost startlingly new and different. It was an absence of the usual Churchillian caution, solemnity, and gravity. In the manner of delivery, as well as in its content, it was pitched in a much lighter key than any of his previous radio orations. He was much more jaunty and bantering than usual.

It cannot be denied that there had been some decline in Mr. Churchill's popularity and effectiveness as a radio speaker in recent months.

What is the explanation of this change?

Part of it is to be found in the speech itself, in contrasting the picture he drew between the position as it was two years ago when Britain stood alone against an apparently irresistible German blitzkrieg, and the situation today when Britain has a host of mighty allies including the United States, Russia and China.

"The Russian Glory"

A second reason, whose importance Mr. Churchill underlined, was what he called "the Russian glory," with its chilling prospect of costly and hopeless campaigns facing Hitler on a 2,000-mile front.

A third reason listed by Mr. Churchill was the growing might of the British, and presently American, bombing offensive against Germany. There is good reason to believe that the Prime Minister did not overestimate the effectiveness of this bombing during the past couple of months. The contrast between Britain's position now and the dark picture of 18 months ago in the autumn of 1940, when Hitler's bombers were busy trying to "rub out" the towns and cities of Britain, is complete.

Unquestionably, "now the boot is on the other leg" as Mr Churchill said. During March, April, and May, for the first time since the war started, British bombing of military objectives in Germany really has been on a tremendous scale, and evidence is accumulating fast that this bombing is beginning to have a serious effect on German production, transportation, and civilian morale.

Besides these three reasons listed by Mr. Churchill, are there other aspects of the war strategical situation which explain the new note of aggressive confidence which rang through the whole of Mr. Churchill's speech?

The Prime Minister hinted at one possibility when, after predicting Japanese defeat in the Far East, he said "this would come to pass, of course, very much sooner should anything happen to Hitler in Europe." Several British papers see in this a veiled reference to the opening of a second front on the continent this year.

Air Superiority

Mr. Churchill carefully kept his listeners in the dark on the issue of a second front, although he discussed it with a relish and a zest which contrasted sharply with his previous aversion of the topic.

Some Dark Patches

This doesn't mean that the war picture still does not have its dark patches. Mr. Churchill was significantly silent about two of these gloomier sides of the situation. One was India, where the outlook, with the Japanese advancing swiftly against the British in Northern Burma, is grave, if not thoroughly alarming. The key island of Ceylon has been re-enforced, but it is by no means out of danger and authorities here do not pretend to have been able to put into India all the airplanes that would be needed to defend that subcontinent.

The shipping situation is the other dark side of the picture. The Battle of the Atlantic by no means has been won yet. Submarines and raiders still constitute a serious threat to Allied lifelines. Sinkings are known to have been heavy in the past few months, especially off the American coasts, although there has been some improvement recently.

Viewing the war as a whole, however, these shadows recede into the perspective and the resultant pictures undoubtedly are brighter than they have been at any time since the fall of France. In Europe especially, Mr. Churchill's speech clearly implies that the tide of war has turned and today is flowing strongly against the Axis.

Settlement of Jews In Palestine Urged

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann of London, president of the World Zionist Organization, estimated that at least 25 per cent of all European Jews would be "physically destroyed" during the war.

He declared at the opening session of the extraordinary Zionist conference, called by the American Emergency Committee for Zionist affairs, that the surviving Jews in Europe might not be able to regain economic places even in the event of an Allied victory.

"Such Jews as have not been geographically displaced will have been economically dislodged," Dr. Weizmann said in a prepared address. "They will emerge as a great unadjusted mass of millions, whose past ties with their surroundings whave been deliberately and systematically destroyed."

Dr. Weizmann urged settlement of a large number of the uprooted Jews, whose number he stated as three million, in Zionist Palestine. He asserted Palestine could support a population at least double its present total of a million and a half.

Zionist leaders representing Switzerland, Bulgaria, Holland, France, French Morocco, Belgium, Lithuania, Rumania, Poland, Germany, Austria, Australia, England, South Africa, Palestine, Canada and Bolivia are attending the conference, the first of its kind in America since 1914.

Poison Gas in Modern War: Why Nazis Hesitate to Use It

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 11 — Britain's preparations to hit back with poison gas if the Germans use it first has been disclosed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill at a time when Britain's rising air superiority warns the Nazis that they are likely to lose far more than they would gain by resorting to chemical warfare.

These preparations, which have been one of the closest guarded secrets here, leave no doubt that the Royal Air Force could adapt itself to dropping gas as efficiently as it has dropped high explosives, incendiary bombs, parachutists, sea mines, and leaflets.

Leading authorities on chemical warfare here believe that finality has been reached already in the full exploitation of the poisonous group of war gases, but reports from the German frontier say the Nazis almost certainly have a surprise to spring in this line.

It is stated that the standard type of respirator used by the German troops has been withdrawn and a fresh one issued with a new sort of filter and extensive head coverage.

The official Tass news agency of Russia reports the use of gas mines already in the Crimea and messages from other sources purport to show the assembly at certain points of mysterious German railway wagons containing some liquid other than petrol and adorned at each end with "skull and crossbones." British authorities have no doubt that the Germans will use gas if they believe they can profit by doing so. And the fact that the Nazis have not done so yet is attributed to four reasons. These are:

1. They did not need to because they speedily overcame all opposition until the Russian counterattacks began and by then they were too deeply into Russia and Russian snow.
2. They wanted to avoid the stigma of initiating this form of combat if they could gain victory without incurring it.
3. They had reason to believe that they would be paid out with interest by the Allies as they were in the first World War.
4. They share the British view that gas is a weapon with pronounced limitations in warfare between fighting men and fighting men and is apt to be a two-edged weapon at that so far as advancing troops are concerned.

Allied War Films Under Closer Ties

LONDON, May 11 (AP) — Col. Darryl Zanuck of Hollywood has arrived in London on a military mission, it was announced today.

Colonel Zanuck said he was in Britain as a "special observer for the Chief of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, and would attempt to co-ordinate British and United States Army training films. He added that he hoped to establish a similar co-ordination with the training films of the Russian Army.

The exchange of United States and British training pictures already is under way, Colonel Zanuck said.

He told a press conference that he was greatly impressed with British films of raids along the Norwegian coast and hoped to make films of future similar operations by the United States Army.

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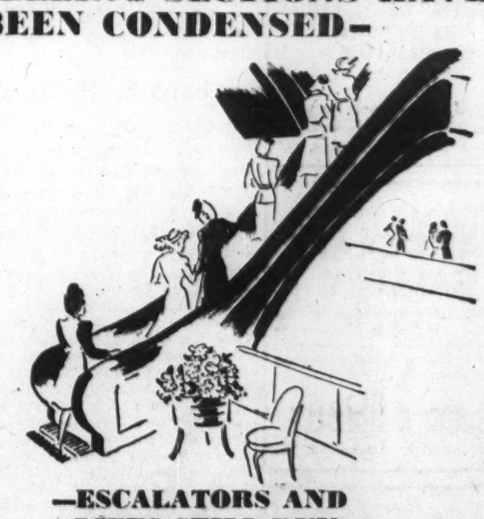

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Supreme Court Defines Rights of Patent Holder

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the holder of a patent "cannot control the resale price of patented articles which he has sold."

Harlan F. Stone, Chief Justice of the United States, delivered the 8 to 0 opinion in holding invalid contracts by which the Univis Lens Company of Dayton, Ohio, disposed of lens blanks for bifocal glasses to wholesalers and retailers. Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson did not participate.

The lens company, together with its affiliate, the Univis Corporation, were accused by the Justice Department of violating the antitrust laws by attempting to fix prices of its product.

In another antitrust decision, the high court upheld the Department's contention that 10 manufacturers or distributors of building materials violated the Sherman Act through agreements to fix prices in the hardboard industry. This decision was 7 to 9 wit hAssociate Justice Andrew J. Roberts and Mr. Justice Jackson not participating.

Ruling on Patents

"The declared purpose of the patent law," Mr. Chief Justice Stone said, in the lens company opinion, "is to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by granting to the inventor a limited monopoly, the exercise of which will enable him to secure the financial rewards for his invention.

"The full extent of the monopoly is the patentee's 'exclusive right to make, use and vent the invention or discovery.'

"The patentee may surrender his monopoly in whole by the sale of his patent or in part by the sale of an article embodying the invention. His monopoly remains so long as he retains the ownership of the patented article.

"But sale of it exhausts the monopoly in that article and the patentee may not thereafter, by virtue of his patent, control the use or disposition of the article.

"Hence the patentee cannot control the resale price of patented articles which he has sold."

Hardboard Ruling

In the case involving the hardboard industry, the Justice Department said the Masonite Corporation, manufacturers of more than 95 per cent of the hardboard produced in this country, had entered into agreements with the other concerns which restrained interstate commerce.

The agreements were illegal, the Justice Department contended, because: "They were and are the means whereby the defendants fixed the price, terms, and conditions of sale for hardboard and designated the market and class of customers to which each would sell.

"They were the means whereby the defendants attempted to and did monopolize the hardboard industry."

The Masonite Corporation of Chicago, established a plant at Laurel, Miss., in 1926, to make hardboard, used for a variety of construction purposes. Other defendants were listed as: Celotex Corporation of Chicago, Certain-Teed Products Corporation of New York, JoJhns-Manville Sales Corporation of New York, Insulite Company of Minneapolis, Flintkote Company of New York, National Gypsum Company of Buffalo, Wood Conversion Company of Cloquet, Minn., Armstrong Cork Company of Lancaster, Pa., and Dant & Russell, Inc., of Portland, Ore.

The Supreme Court refused to reconsider its recent action in sustaining by a four-to-four vote a circuit court decision which was interpreted by opposing litigants as holding that under New York law it was "libelous per se" to publish a false charge that a public official holds anti-Semitic views.

Rolling Out Aluminum for Victory

Wide World

How Industry Meets the Challenge of War

This battery of heavy mills is rolling strong aluminum alloy sheets for use in airplane wings and fuselages. Bauxite clay, which resembles bituminous coal, provides alumina powder, which is liquefied and molded into aluminum ingots. By progressive rolling, the ingots are reduced to sheets and plates. Ingots of the strategic war metal are shown on each side of the picture.

Aluminum Output Soars, Transportation Is Problem

Continued from Page 1

as if we will have to wait until our party of newspapermen can get to Dayton to question the WPB Allocation Board. When all three sides of the story are in it may be possible to find out just what is behind the enigma of a shortage on one side and of excess production on the other.

Tennessee Meets Challenge

There must be something particularly invigorating about this Tennessee air. In the past 24 hours I have visited two of the most important war industries in the United States and have been told by company executives that their plants were producing more material than the Government was asking of them.

Called on to take a bow for their good work, in addition to the plant of the Aluminum Company of America in the Knoxville area, is the Monsanto Chemical Company near Columbia. Uncle Sam is asking a lot these days but both plants are keeping ahead of that fighting old gentleman at the present time, according to their own records.

Situated in the heart of the rural south and with farm lands running to their very doors, the aluminum and chemical plants are characteristic of the great inner strength of the United States which is now welling up to meet the challenge of totalitarian aggression. Both are expanding operations so fast that every time you turn around it seems as if a new factory had sprung up out of a neighboring cornfield. The production rate looks like the chart of a ride in a rocketship, although it never falls off. It just keeps on going skyward.

Story of Production

In many ways the aluminum plants are perhaps the most astonishing of any in the United States. Standing absolutely alone upon the shaved-off knoll of an east Tennessee hill, the brand new North plant is one of the largest in the world, having more acres under one roof than there is land in the average Tennessee hill country farm. Although somewhat smaller, the original West plant is prodigious and new additions are being built with almost clock-like regularity.

And are these plants producing aluminum? Production, every last ounce of which is going to the airplane industry, doubled between 1939 and 1940. In 1941 output was 4.2 times what it was in 1939, while the present rate of production is approximately 13½ times that of three years ago. What is more, the present expansion program will not be completed until 1943, when the company is expected to have attained a production 25 times larger than that of 1939.

With four power dams of its own already at work in the mountains and with another to start shortly, the plant is now praising the day when the Tennessee Valley Authority started its power program in this part of the country. With next year's production of the metal destined to take more electric power than was consumed in 1940 in 27 of the 48 States combined, you can imagine the incredible amount of electric energy which enters this small mountain community each hour.

"Secret" Industries

Situated in corn fields and pine woods of its own, the Monsanto plant near Columbia is one of the least known industrial entities in the United States. On entering we were told that we were the first newspapermen ever to get through the gates and to see the actual manufacture of elemental phosphorus.

Looking for all the world like orange juice, phosphorus is one of the wonder-working chemicals of modern warfare. Having at least 50 wartime uses, it makes possible such military tricks as incendiary bombs, smoke-ejecting spotter bombs, hardened steel alloys, and liquid rubber latex.

Lying close to the surface, phosphorus-containing soil is scooped up by huge steam shovels capable of holding four tons of earth at a time. After having been washed, burned, cooked and generally beaten about by a variety of secret processes, phosphorus emerges as an orange-colored liquid and is piped to waiting tank cars to be sped to United States arsenals.

Kept under water at all times, elemental phosphorus bursts into a flame of great intensity upon the first contact with air. It was for this reason that the British were able to drop moistened "calling cards" of phosphorus on German fields where they burst into flame as soon as dried by the sun.

Today Monsanto is producing more phosphorus than is needed by the Army and the Navy—some 20 to 25 per cent of the company's production is still going to meet essentially civilian needs. But the war demand is increasing and it won't be long before Americans may be told that because of a shortage of phosphorus there will be less soap, toothpaste, textiles, sugars and many other items either containing phosphorus or depending upon it for manufacture.

Fill Coal Bin Now or Stand In Line Later for Ration Card

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—Fill your coal bin now; be patient and tolerant with the new cost of living ceilings in these first days of the revolutionary wartime experiment.

This was WPB's and OPA's advice today to the consumer as Government wartime controls reached a broad new crescendo.

The first general wartime control of prices, to extend eventually to "nearly everything Americans eat, use, or wear," became effective last night as wholesalers' and manufacturers' goods were set back to March levels.

Simultaneously came a plea from Donald M. Nelson to all consumers of coal to stock up at once to the limit of storage capacity or face the prospect of rationing next winter.

Gasoline Problem

The East had the additional problem of gasoline rationing to tackle this week, with the last minute word from Civilian Supply Administrator Leon Henderson that "non-essential" drivers would be allowed only three gallons a week beginning next Friday. But in the Henderson announcement, however, was a word of consolation. Motorists who habitually drive to work will be allowed "in most cases," enough gasoline to enable them to continue the practice. Registration for gas rationing will begin tomorrow; rationed sales on Friday.

Mr. Nelson's plea for coal buying now, in sharp discord with the Government's usual non-hoarding appeals, was prompted by a transportation crisis.

"I am urging all consumers of coal, especially large industrial users and war plants, to begin stockpiling coal at once and to increase inventories of this fuel to the limit of storage capacities," he said, explaining that transportation difficulties are bound to increase in future months. He suggested the posisbility of "emergency rationing" if stocks are not replenished right away.

RFC Loans

Retail dealers who will purchase coal for shipment from the mines before Aug. 1, are eligible for Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans which may be applied for directly or through their local banks, Mr. Nelson pointed out.

The price control ceilings that went into effect last midnight are largely between the wholesaler and his customer, the retailer. After May 18, when the retail ceilings become effective, the average consumer will come into the picture.

Retailers now have a one week period in which to stock up at March wholesale prices before they themeselves have to adjust their selling prices to that level. This has the effect of relieving to some extent the "squeeze" imposed on retailers whose replacement costs have risen since the end of March.

From now on, under the Henderson order, none of the countless thousands of commodities and services covered by the OPA's general maximum price regulation may be sold by any producer, manufacturer or wholesaler at a price above the highest price charged by him during the month of March, 1942.

"Pitch In"

As the first ceilings went into effect, Mr. Henderson urged all manufacturers and wholesalers to "pitch in and make this vital war measure work.

"There are lots of problems to be solved, lots of kinks to straighten out," he said, "but the biggest job right now is to start selling at the maximum prices laid down in the regulation.

"Don't," he said, "stop everything and call for help just because a problem has arisen at one point. Set it aside and go ahead with the rest of the job."

OPA is rapidly gearing its organization to give help where help is needed. It is a tremendous task and will take time. Until the machinery is set up and operating, manufacturers and wholesalers with problems to solve must exercise patience.

Also effective today is the provision of the general maximum price regulation that automatically licenses wholesalers of commodities and services. Revocation of these licenses to do business is one way the OPA contemplates punishing ceiling violators.

There will be no physical evidence of the license immediately.

Definition

OPA's definition of a wholesale sale is "one by a person who receives delivery of a commodity and resells it, without substantially changing its form, to any person other than the ultimate consumer."

Exempted from the ceilings are newspapers, advertising, books, motion pictures, magazines, common carrier and public utility rates, insurance, real estate, fresh vegetables, objects of art and farm products that have not yet attained "parity."

Five types of gasoline ration cards will be given out on the East Coast to be used between May 15 and July 1, when permanent cards will be issued perhaps to the entire nation. These include:

A cards—For non-essential motorists or those who drive less than six miles a day—21 gallons for the period.

B-1 cards—For those who drive from 6 to 10 miles daily—33 gallons.

B-2 cards—For those who drive from 10 to 14 miles daily—45 gallons.

B-3 cards—For those who drive over 14 miles daily—56 gallons.

X cards—entitling persons in "essential occupations," designated by the OPA, to unlimited quantities.

Honor United Nations' Flags, Too, June 14, President Asks

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt asks American citizens to honor the peoples of all the United Nations in observing Flag Day this year.

The text of the President's proclamation of Flag Day is:

Flag Day, 1942

For many years it has been our American custom to set aside June 14 in honor of the flag, the emblem of our freedom, our strength, and our unity as an independent nation under God. Now we are fighting in the greatest cause the world has known. We are fighting to free the people of this earth from the most ruthless, the most savage enemy the world has ever seen. We are dedicating all that we have and all that we are to the combat. We will not stop this side of victory.

We as a nation are not fighting alone. In this planetary war we are a part of a great whole: we are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the valiant peoples of the united nations, the massed, angered forces of common humanity. Unless all triumph, all will fail.

For these reasons it is fitting that on our traditional flag day we honor not only our own colors but also the flags of those who have, with us, signed the declaration by United Nations, paying homage to those nations awaiting liberation from the tyranny we all oppose, to those whose lands have escaped the scars of battle, to those who have long been heroically fighting in the blaze and havoc of war.

It is also fitting in this time of stress that we express our devotion to our courageous mothers, many of whom are sending out their sons to do battle with the enemy and all of whom are so loyally contributing to the waging of the war on the home front.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby ask that on Flag Day, June 14, 1942, the people of our nation honor the peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia—knowing that only in the strength and valor of our unswerving unity shall we find the force to bring freedom and peace to mankind.

I direct the officials of the Federal Government, and I request the officials of the State and local governments, to have our colors displayed on all government buildings on Flag Day, and I urge the people of the United States to fly the American Flag from their homes in honor of the nation's mothers and their valiant sons in the service, and to arrange, where feasible, for joint displays of the emblems of the freedom-loving nations on that day.

Chaplain Phillips

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Ze Barney T. Phillips, who passed on yesterday, was Senate Chaplain whose prayer had opened virtually every day's session since 1939. In addition to his duties at the Senate, he was installed last November as Dean of Washington Cathedral.

Dr. Phillips, a Republican, was selected for the post of Senate Chaplain by a special committee of his party's Senators and appointed by President Coolidge in 1927 but was strictly nonpartisan. A collection of his prayers was published as a Government document with introductory notes by former Vice-President Garner and Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader.

When the Episcopalian clergyman assumed the post the prayer was delivered in the Senate only at the start of each "legislative day." Such a day might last for some time—one in 1938 ran from Jan. 5 to April 20. In 1939, however, the Senate unanimously adopted a resolution providing that a prayer should open every calendar day, and this Dr. Phillips faithfully supplied.

Dr. Phillips was born at Springfield, Ohio, and served churches in Hillsborough, Ohio, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and Philadelphia.

Presence of Women Workers Pays Efficiency Dividends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Industry in Illinois is laying some plans to handle one phase of the war adjustment which, it is expected, may eventually make factory jobs something of a woman's field. And it is significant that this preparation finds employers as much concerned about the comfort and safety of their women workers as with efficiency, or the problem of production itself.

It is noted also that as the war effort develops and the necessity grows for putting women into jobs always before handled by men, factory owners have accepted the situation with equanimity. There is almost a sense of resigned good humor in their attitude.

The Illinois Manufacturers Association has just completed a survey of women war workers in factories throughout the State, and in the process obtained not oniy useful statistics but pertinent comment by personnel executives underlining some of the significant human angles.

One of these executives, without intending to be facetious, said in answering questions sent him by the Association: "To cut down on lost time in the rest rooms and dressing rooms—be sure there are plenty of mirrors."

The situation isn't viewed in any light or disdainful way, though. It is a serious sort of experience, involving not insurmountable difficulties.

The survey reveals the ever-increasing call for women in Illinois industries. So far the supply has met the demand. Women recruits are obtained from retail establishments, from high schools, even from among housewives whose husbands are in the armed services. Many factories have developed their own training schools or training systems. For instance, the Pullman-Standard Car & Manufacturing Company, which is making airplane wings, has a school for women industrial workers with an average attendance of 100.

The survey shows that while women can't be expected to replace men on every kind of job, they can become proficient in a surprisingly large number of the tasks in the modern factory. And with proper attention to the needs of the situation personnel executives find they can put women where once it was supposed they never would fit; for instance, light riveting.

Cleanliness

It may be necessary, one plant official reported, to re-engineer jobs to make them safer and better adapted to women workers. Seats must often be provided where this might not be necessary for a man, and of course women cannot be expected to do heavy lifting.

One official pointed out that "if a machine operation is a fingernail breaker, be sure to put an older woman on it."

As for cleanliness, employers are finding that the presence of women, necessitating better sanitary conditions, more comforts, less dirt and dust and grease, more sweeping and cleaning, more light and better air, actually results in an improvement in the efficiency of the whole shop.

Great stress is put on the need for safety. For one thing there is much closer attention to the removal, where possible, of physical hazards of all kinds. As for the women themselves, they are urged to wear slacks and shirts with short sleeves, or coveralls, instead of loose, flapping dresses. Jewelry and high heels are definitely out. Covering for the hair is prescribed in certain kinds of work, especially at machines.

The association concludes from its studies that "there is no great difference in natural mechanical ability between men and women." Some tests have been developed, though, to determine the result of previous experience and adaptability.

Show Concern

"In training women," one plant manager said, "it is important to have pleasant, clean, and orderly surroundings. Consider whether the woman has been on an industrial job before. Show concern for her physical comfort on the job. Teach her the job slowly, one point at a time. Pay particular attention to teaching her the hazards, but not in such a way as to make her nervous. Encourage her to ask questions and give your instructions in terms that can be readily understood."

It is noted that it is desirable to have some older women employees among the younger women, and women supervisors on the floor.

The Association cites figures provided by the War Production Board in Washington, showing that abcut 6,000,000 persons are employed directly on war production in the nation today. Some 10,000,000 more will be needed by the end of the year, it is noted, and about 2,000,000 of these will be women. In most plants in great Britain, the WPB figures reveal, from 40 to 50 per cent of the workers are women, and in some munitions industries the percentage of women rises as high as 80 to 90.

In this country there are now altogether about 700,000 women in war industries as against but 250,000 at the close of the last war.

Italy Admits Losses In Balkan District

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Italy admitted in an official statement today that 1,194 more Italian soldiers had been killed in the Balkans during April, 768 of them when a transport was torpedoed. In addition, 508 others were wounded.

The announcement did not give details of the torpedoing, but the Italian High Command announced April 7 that an Italian transport had been torpedoed off the Greek coast.

Other Italian casualties during April were announced as:

North Africa: 186 killed, 110 wounded, 200 missing.

Eastern Front: 65 killed, 446 wounded.

Naval: 179 killed, 93 wounded, 710 missing.

Air: 26 killed, 31 wounded, 23 missing.

Union for Democratic Action Opens Drive on Isolationists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—A national drive to oust "obstructionist" members from Congress in the fall elections was on here today by political Liberals under the leadership of the Union for Democratic Action.

Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the Society, who spoke at a testimonal luncheon for Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr May 9, set the drive in motion with the declaration that the elimination from office of Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., (R) of New York, and other prewar isolationists was the "most important civilian defense task" confronting the nation.

"We are going to set up a political organization on a national basis," Dr. Kingdon said, "and I am convinced that it is going to amount almost to a tidal wave that will sweep the country. We must elect Representatives who will recognize that this is a people's war and respond to the peoples' will."

Dr. Kingdon estimated that there were at least 200,000 bona fide "Liberals" in the United States ready to serve as a nucleus for the Union's new political organization. Around this group would be rallied at least 2,000,000 Progressive voters to carry forward the campaign, he added.

The political drive, announced in an advertisement appearing in a leading New York newspaper this morning, would have as its New York State chief targets Representative Fish, Representative William B. Barry (D) of Queens, and Representative John Taber (R) of Auburn, it was said. Representative Barry was characterized by the union as a man who "twice spoke on the platform under the banner of 'America First' with Laura Ingalls, convicted Nazi agent, a month before Pearl Harbor."

Messages to the luncheon paying tribute to Professor Niebuhr, who is Chairman of the Union for Democratic Action, were received from Vice-President Wallace, Sir Stafford Cripps, Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University; Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. George N. Schuster, President of Hunter College.

Patriotic Control in Radiocasts Of War News Put Up to Stations

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11 (AP)—Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, urged today that radio follow the "rule of reason" in its role of voluntarily keeping information from the enemy while continuing to give the public "comprehensive news about the war."

In an address prepared for the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, Mr. Price put the final responsibility upon station operators not only for the proper broadcasting of news dispatches, but also for the activities of commentators and news analysts. He warned against "speculation and prediction which makes itself the vehicle for smuggling of dangerous information."

It is not too much to say, he continued, "that the success or failure of voluntary co-operation in broadcasting will depend upon the degree of control which patriotic broadcasters exercise over the operation of their stations."

Of deepest concern, he said, is the error which results from thoughtlessness or carelessness," rather than from faulty judgment.

The Army and Navy will need 200,000 more trained radio technicians and repair men in the next six months, Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, predicted yesterday.

Mr. Miller said the American broadcasting industry in the last year lost 20 per cent of its technicians to the armed forces.

Winners in the N. A. B.'s annual station promotion contests in the three classes of super-power, regional and local were announced as:

Most effective education of the audience concerning the war effort—WGY, Schenectady; WAAB, Boston, and WIBX, Utica, N. Y. Most effective inspiration of the audience to continued support of the war effort—KMOX, St. Louis; KGO, San Francisco; no award in local class. Distinguished conduct of civilian defense activity — WBBM, Chicago; KMBC, Kansas City; WFPG, Atlantic City. Important contributions to progress in the art of broadcast advertising—WCCO, Minneapolis; WEEI, Boston; no award in local class.

First of 'Suitcase Shelters' Opened To Ease Farm Labor Shortage in East

SWEDESBORO, N. J., May 11 (AP)—The first United States migratory labor camp in the East, made up of portable and easily erected "suitcase shelters," was open and populated today as the Government acted to ease a critical farm labor shortage in South Jersey. Forty-five migratory workers from Florida have been accepted as residents "although the camp is still not quite completed," the Farm Security Administration said.

J. H. Wood, Regional Director, added that "later" the all-wooden structures "may be adapted to war-time use by bombed-out populations."

"The shelters can be folded up and transported in compact bundles," Mr. Wood said, "and they can be erected in four minutes. They also may be adapted to use by American military forces."

Built of panels that notch together, the dwellings were designed by FSA Engineer Michael Mascia as a result of the shortage of canvas. They are devoid of high-priority materials. Each accomodates four persons.

"For the first time," Mr. Wood said, migratory workers "will be housed in decent, sanitary, comfortable quarters—a contrast to the 'Ungles,' henhouses and abandoned shacks in which they previously lived."

Seventeen similar camps are being completed in New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Connecticut and "are expected to attract migrant man power," the director added.

Too Much Hair Comes For the Bombsights

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11 (AP)—Hair, hair, hair—all feminine, literally is getting in the hair of Curtiss-Wright Corporation officials.

Feminine tresses of all shades and lengths are arriving daily at the firm's St. Louis plant—all because of an appeal several weeks ago for women's hair for bombsights.

In due time after the appeal Curtiss-Wright received a package of soft auburn locks and it was duly announced in the nation's newspapers.

Then came the deluge. Curtiss-Wright received hair from all over the country in patriotic proportions. The plant's mailing room took on the appearance of an unswept barber shop.

A particularly attractive package of auburn hair arrived from a ranch, deep in Texas.

The hair will be sent on to a bomb sight manufacturing company. And Curtiss-Wright pleads fervently that in the future feminine tresses, however beautiful, be sent there directly. The St. Louis plant makes only airplanes.

Joseph M. Weber

HOLLYWOOD, May 11 (AP)—Joseph M. Weber, who passed on here yesterday, was of the famed stage comedy duo, Weber and Fields.

Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields were inseparable in private life, as they were behind the footlights, and after their retirement in 1930 they made their homes in Beverly Hills. Born the same year they began their stage career, together, when they were nine.

They kept the country laughing for 60 years, barring an eight-year separation that started in 1904. They opened the Weber and Fields Music Hall of Broadway and their productions included many of the stars of the day—Frankie Bailey, Fay Templeton, William De Wolf Hopper, Anna Held, David Warfield, and Lillian Russell.

They played themselves in the movie "The Life of Lillian Russell."

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Chinese Trap Japanese Force in Yunnan

Continued from Page 1

ter how great the losses sustained. The Australians are well aware of this and there is no inclination at this point to be over-elated at preliminary gains.

American-Australian airmen, nevertheless, still maintain a dominating position over Northern Australia and the islands in the vicinity and their pressure upon the Japanese on New Guinea and elsewhere continues.

In the West, where the Germans are reported to be compelled to keep 50 per cent of their fighter strength on the west front to fend off RAF raids, the situation is similarly favorable.

Meanwhile, reports that American troops have arrived in Syria have been circulated from Istanbul—not always the most reliable of news sources—while Maj. Gen. Russell Maxwell, head of the American military mission in Africa, announces that he has organized a foreign ordnance and tank training school for the Eastern Mediterranean along the same lines as the air-training schools recently conducted for the British in Canada and elsewhere.

Philippines

Disclosure that Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainright's surrender at Corregidor did not promise the end of guerilla activity in the Philippines was drawn from a Tokyo radiocast. The Tokyo Radio gave a purported eyewitness description of the American surrender, apparently designed to paint a propaganda picture of courteous Japanese treatment of the United States officers.

The broadcast, however, recounted that when General Wainright was asked to order all American-Filipino troops in the Philippines to lay down their arms, he replied that he could not do so as they were scattered through the islands and that there was a possibility they would not comply with a surrender order.

The Japanese commander, according to the Tokyo broadcast, finally accepted General Wainright's surrender for the forces on Corregidor and the islands of Manila Bay.

It was apparently after this acceptance of the American conditions that the Japanese radio broadcast to the Philippines what they said was General Wainright's "order" that guerilla fighting cease.

Meanwhile Domei, Japanese news service, declared in a French-language radiocast that "the conquest of all the islands of the Philippines by the Japanese forces now has been completely achieved."

Quoting a dispatch from Mindanao, the Japanese agency said that Maj. Gen. William F. Sharp, described as Commander in Chief of the American-Filipino forces in the Mindano region, surrendered unconditionally Sunday night.

Thus, the dispatch said, "four days after the fall of Corregidor, all the American-Filipino forces in the Philippines have submitted."

Domei said General Sharp's surrender was in accordance with "orders issued by General Wainwright." These orders, it asserted, were communicated to General Sharp by Col. Jesse T. Traywick "on behalf of General Wainwright o nthe afternoon of May 9."

Burma

Heavy fighting continued today at Chefang, 25 miles inside China on the Burma Road, where the Japanese have received reinforcements to replace the two columns reported wiped out there late last week, a Chinese communiqué said.

The communiqué confirmed Japanese reports of the fall of Bhamo, alternate terminal of the Burma Road 170 miles northeast of Mandalay, and Myitkyina, 250 miles north of Mandalay.

The Japanese were said to be attacking east of Loilem, 125 miles southeast of Mandalay, striking at Kunghsin. The communiqué said the Chinese were resisting stubbornly.

This indicated that another pocket of Chinese troops in Burma, under the general command of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, U. S. A., still was fighting strongly in the area through which the Japanese swept swiftly last month in their thrust to capture Mandalay and Lashio and invade Yunnan Province.

Earlier reports had indicated the Japanese in Yunnan Province had been lured into a Chinese trap, and that the defenders had killed 4,500 of the invading shock troops. The Japanese had been reported withdrawing from the invasion of China, closely pursued and in peril of annihilation.

Chinese Set Trap:

The Chinese announced Sunday that they had deliberately allowed the enemy to push up the Burma Road into Yunnan Province, then suddenly had attacked the enemy's wings and pounced on the main body of the invading force with an artillery attack which left 3,000 Japanese killed and the remnants in flight.

The routed Japanese were now said to be sandwiched between their pursuers on the north and another Chinese force, to the south in Eastern Burma, which already has recaptured Maymyo, former Allied headquarters, and is pressing toward both Lashio and Mandalay.

Despite heavy Japanese shelling and bombing, the Chinese were said to have reached the outskirts of Mandalay on the east and west and to be aiming also at recapture of Sinwun, a railroad point just to the south, and Myinmu, 30 miles to the west.

The Chinese said they began the attack northeast of Chefang, 25 miles from the Burma border, then crushed the right wing May 9.

On that night, they continued, Chinese artillery blasted the Japanese center and the Japanese piled into trucks to flee to the southwest.

Some of these trucks may have been in the two motorized Japanese columns which the "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group announced they had strafed. In a heavy machine-gun attack on one column west of the Salween River, a communiqué said, 60 to 80 trucks were riddled and at least 20 left afire.

Meanwhile the British, also smashing by air at Japanese strength in Burma, announced that RAF planes from India destroyed two planes and damaged seven others on the enemy-held airfield at Magwe, 140 miles southwest of Mandalay.

British Deny Reports:

Tokyo broadcast by Domei, however, said Sunday that Allied resistance in Burma was on the brink of collapse and that the Japanese had cut off all Allied lines of retreat to the Indian Province of Assam by seizing all vital points on the Burma-India frontier and were tightening their encirclement of British and Chinese troops.

A British source declared there was no confirmation of Tokyo reports that the British have been cut off in Northern Burma and declared that, so far as is known, Gen. Harold Alexander's army still was retreating up the Valley of the Chindwin River.

The Japanese said they had cut Allied lines of retreat to India's province of Assam by seizing all important points on the Burmese-Indian frontier and are steadily tightening their encirclement of British and Chinese troops.

The Berlin report said strong British detachments were completely surrounded in the neighborhood of Manipur (Imphal) and that high British officers had escaped by air to India. All that the Japanese claimed, however, was to have bombed the British at Imphal.

The Japanese said their forces took control of the Indian route from the southern part of the Arakan region of Burma after occupying Akyab, Bay of Bengal port and chief city of the Arakan section, and other points in southwestern Burma.

The Arakan territory lies along the eastern side of the bay and extends to the north of the Irrawaddy Delta.

The retreat by way of Fort Hertz, near the northern border, was completely stopped by the advance of Japanese forces up the Irrawaddy after the occupation of Myitkyina May 8, Domei reported.

Fort Hertz is 140 miles north of Myitkyina, on the Irrawaddy River.

Governor of Burma Transfers to India

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, May 11

Maj. Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, has moved to India under orders from the British Government. His ministers had arrived before him.

Australia

Allied bombers have sunk or damaged two submarines off Northeastern Australia, in addition to the losses inflicted in the fighting in the Coral Sea, it was announced today.

This new success, disclosed by Allied headquarters, brought to 21 the number of Japanese vessels sunk or damaged in a series of related actions in the past seven days.

While no further naval action was reported in the Coral Sea, the activities credited to the Allied air force indicated this far-reaching arm was being employed to harass the Japanese.

The bulletin also reported a new attack by Allied scouting planes on enemy seaplanes in the Louisiade Archipelago, east of New Guinea, where, it said, bombs were dropped in the target area.

Sunday's communiqué announced that Allied bombers had damaged another seaplane tender and tanker in relentless pursuit of the remnant of the defeated Japanese armada fleeing from the Coral Sea.

Ten more Japanese planes also were destroyed or damaged by air attack.

Powerful enemy warships and air strength were known to be concentrated yet in the general area northeast of Australia.

U. S. Losses Withheld

Allied losses in the past week will not be announced until the information is of no use to Japan.

Five seaplanes were destroyed or damaged by the same bombers which crippled the tanker and seaplane tender Sunday. The other five enemy planes were shot down or damaged over Port Moresby.

Eight Zero planes attacked the airdrome there May 8 "without success" and two were shot down by fighters. Sunday, 16 Zeros returned and this time three were destroyed or damaged, the communiqué said. Allied losses were light.

The sea-air victory had staved for the moment at least a crucial Japanese threat against Australia, but military spokesmen and the press warned again against over-optimism.

Typical of the comment was the leading editorial in the Morning Herald of Sydney: "Our sense of terrible danger was averted by the skill, courage, and tenacity of the men who won the Battle of Coral Sea. But this must not in the least diminish the understanding of continued peril in which Australia stands.

"The powerful, ferocious foe has been repulsed but not decisively halted. The Japanese have ample forces in reserve from which they can replace their losses and strike again.

"More than that, their sharp reverse will convince them that their conquests are not secure while Australia remains a great and growing base for an allied counterattack.

"We are not sure whether the enemy aimed his thrust at our mainland, or only moved into a position to cut American supply lines but we can be sure they have not abandoned the enterprise.

"We have gained a new respite and must use every hour of it in strenuous preparation in order that we may be at the zenith of our strength when the time for a counter offensive comes."

Meaning of Coral Sea Fight

Continued from Page 1

move in this direction after one reversal.

Tribute to Allies

Nevertheless the battle is a great tribute to the ability of the Allies to move forces and supplies quickly over the largest supply line in military history and to co-ordinate the diverse American, Australian, British, and Netherlands forces.

The Allies have proven able to forge a sufficiently powerful weapon here in less than six months, to draw the enemy's fire from India.

Further, if this battle proves to be a genuine allied victory it will be the first time in history that the naval power of Japan has ever been even repulsed.

Aerial Reconnaissance

An important aspect of the fight is that, unlike the fighting around the Dutch East Indies, the Japanese movements have been closely watched by Allied reconnaissance planes. The fact that the American forces could contact the enemy is due largely to the persistence of this aerial reconnaissance. A crucial question at the moment is the balance in aircraft carrier position. If the Japanese cannot quickly replace the two carriers they are reported to have lost, then it will mean that the action may turn into a rout with the Allies following up to the enemy bases at Lae Salamua and Rabual.

But it is to be assumed that the Japanese expected losses and have made arrangements for speedy replacements.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the whole story is the evidence of a shortage of enemy bomber strength on the important Port Moresby front. This place has not been attacked for four days although it is a strategic base for bombing assaults and reconnaissance missions on the Japanese fleet operating in the seas south of New Guinea. This evidence of scanty bomber strength, together with the loss or damage to Japanese airplane carriers may be the crucial point in the whole battle. The war in the southwest Pacific is an aerial war; the side with air superiority is most likely to win.

New Dean at Temple

PHILADELPHIA, May 11 (AP)—Dr. William T. Caldwell, Chairman of the department of chemistry, has been named Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Temple University, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, President announces. A noted research chemist for nearly 20 years, Dr. Caldwell is a graduate of Princeton University. He received his Ph. D. degree from Yale University. Dr. Caldwell, who will assume his new post Sept. 1, succeeds Dr. James H. Dunham, who announced his retirement two weeks ago.

Ancient Madagascar Custom

Wide World

Governor General Armand Annet

Revives an ancient custom in Madagascar by turning over to the farmers of the land the symbolic "angady" (a sort of spade), as King Andrianampoinimerina did in former times.

Soviet Army Intact; Tank Reserves Huge

Recorded by CBS

New York, May 11

Swedish correspondents in Berlin are quoting the military expert of the German Allgemeine Zeitung as saying that "the nucleus of the Soviet Army remains intact after a winter of war," and that Russian tank reserves exceed all calculations and must have numbered tens of thousands, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

According to the broadcast, recorded at the Columbia Broadcasting System's short wave listening station, the German military expert continued: "Not more than one Soviet tank in 10 has been destroyed during the winter, so the Russians still have a great tank army."

Battle Photographed:

Prime Minister Curtin conferred with General MacArthur but authorities declined to comment on the purpose of the meeting or the topics they discussed.

Meanwhile American bombers returning to their Australian base from an independent mission watched the gigantic battle of the Coral Sea from positions at 18,000 feet, and made a vivid photographic record of the conflict.

The Melbourne Radio, quoting Norman Stockton, a war correspondent who had seen the pictures, said the action took place 150 miles from the North Queensland coast.

"At least 500 planes took part," said the radiocast. "Both sides used torpedo carriers and dive bombers."

The sky was cloudless and the photographs captured the engagement in startling detail.

"One photograph shows six Japanese warships, including the two doomed aircraft carriers, weaving a pattern of white circles against the background of deep blue sea, each Japanese ship dodging American bombs in different directions, each attempting to escape destruction," Mr. Stockton was quoted as saying.

RAF Offensive

The Germans are forced to keep 50 per cent of their fighter strength on the Western Front to meet the Royal Air Force, the Air Ministry in London stated today. At the same time, the Ministry declared, RAF pilots returning from recent sweeps said they had seen Messerschmitt-109's which were used in the Battle of Britain, indicating the Nazis were being forced to draw upon reserves.

The Air Ministry went on to state that aerial reconnaissance had disclosed severe damage to submarine building works at the German ports of Kiel and Cologne and the complete destruction of a 500-foot depot ship at Kiel.

Comparing at the same time the Spitfire with the German Focke-Wulf-190, the Ministry said: "The Focke-Wulf-190 has a very high rate of climb but our fighters can counteract this by being able to turn within a smaller area and there is no comparison in armament."

[The Berlin Radio on April 24 quoted Adolf Hitler's newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, as saying the Focke-Wulf-190 was the "fastest in the world." Scant details were given, but it was said the plane is powered by a 14-cylinder motor and is equipped with a broad retractable landing gear to facilitate quick take-offs.]

The Ministry said that in its offensive sweeps the RAF expected heavier losses than the Germans, who were fighting over their own territory, but that the "reverse had been the case."

The RAF is determined to obtain complete fighter supremacy no matter what the cost, the Ministry said.

It reported that the Germans lately had not engaged the sweeps en masse but were flying within sight of the fighter wings in hopes of luring back some fighters "when a gasoline shortage might be serious in a protracted dogfight."

The Ministry listed these results of recent RAF bombing offensive as shown by aerial photographs:

Kiel—A bomb fell through the great Marinewerft assembly shed for submarines, causing heavy casualties and damage. Two bays of the angle and platelaying sheds of the Krupp Germania submarine base were destroyed by direct hits in April.

Cologne—At the Humbolt Dütz works, which produce Diesel engines for submarines, nine bays of a large multiple-bay factory have been burned out and five or six smaller buildings were damaged.

Rolshoren, suburb of Cologne—Two large shops in the southwest part of the Citroën motor works have been destroyed and a stick of bombs fell across a railway while many warehouses in the inland dock area of Cologne have been damaged.

Eastern end of the Ruhr—A large steel works on the south side of the Weissenburg Strasse in Dortmund have been damaged severely. It is being repaired but there is no sign that the works are again in operation.

Russian Front

Winter is having a final fling at Russia's Northern and Central Fronts after playing the dominant part in the Soviet-German war for the past five months.

Dispatches from the front lines received in Moscow said there were snow flurries in some sectors while cold rains were falling as far south as the Kalinin Front more than 100 miles northwest of the Capital.

Soaked roads, these advices said, were impassable at some points, limiting the Red Army's offensive operations.

Local assaults continued, nevertheless, on both the Northwestern and Central Fronts.

In the Kalinin sector, Moscow heard, the Russians drove the Germans from a strategically important hill with aerial bombing followed by infantry assault, forcing the enemy to abandon one of his main defense lines.

The Germans tried to take back the initiative three days ago in that area, military reports said, launching a frontal attack against Russian positions with a strong infantry force supported by 20 tanks.

However, the Soviet Information Bureau said repeated Nazi assaults were repulsed with heavy Germany losses and the Red Army then counterattacked.

The German High Command in a radiocast from Berlin acknowledged localized attacks Sunday, but declared that the Red Army thrusts either collapsed or were repulsed and claimed for the Air Force a 27-to-1 score in planes shot down in the far north, listing 22 British Hurricanes among the Russians' losses.

In other Eastern Front air action, the Germans claimed a merchant ship sinking in the Kerch Strait of the Black Sea and bomb attacks in the Murmansk region of the Arctic.

Volcano in Japan In Violent Action

By the Associated Press

London, May 11

Asama-Yama, the largest active volcano in Japan, about 100 miles southwest of Tokyo, erupted with great violence Saturday night, doing unestimated damage, according to the Berlin Radio.

The broadcast, quoting dispatches from Japan, said the eruption was the worst in many years. A thick rain of ashes blanketed the countryside for miles around, a Brussels version added.

United Nations Rallying Axis Victims to Revolt

Continued from Page 1

how Europe is today burning for revolt and how Nazi execution squads are being forced to keep constantly at work in a dozen countries of Europe, Mr. Berle and Lord Halifax in separate radiocasts took the occasion of the second anniversary of the German invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg to fan the already glowing flame of anti-Nazi resistance.

Mr. Berle began by declaring that the past two years "have seen the destruction of Nazi hopes."

Revolt Against Slavery

"Their political plans for Europe are everywhere breaking up as the invaded countries refuse to accept slavery," he said.

"Their economic plans have resulted in a rising tide of starvation.

"Only the military lines remain, and these are merely a façade concealing a crumbling foundation within. The masters of Germany, and their servants, even today are anxiously examining the facts and the figures which foretell ultimate and inescapable disaster."

Mr. Berle advised the German invaders of the Lowlands to flee back to their own country and said the United Nations knew the names of individual Gestapo agents and others who were guilty of "cruelty, robbery and oppression" and who would be held to account.

"The Atlantic Charter," he said, "made it plain that none desires to enslave, annihilate or destroy the German people. Yet, clearly, it will be impossible to protect Germans who are in countries which they have savagely and brutally oppressed.

Halifax's Appeal

The British Ambassador, for his part, assured the conquered peoples that "a great striking force is being built in the British Isles" to deliver the nations from Nazi tyranny.

And the Office of the Co-ordinator of Information went promptly to work to give the fullest American sponsorship to Mr. Churchill's broadside. It was left to the British Prime Minister to make the direct appeal to the German people to find the right time and the right ways to cast off the Hitler regime. Washington's re-broadcast put particular stress upon these passages from the Churchill speech:

"What is he leaving behind him? He leaves behind him a Europe starving and in chains, a Europe in which his execution squads are busy in a dozen countries every day, a Europe which has learned to hate the Nazi name as no name has ever been hated in the recorded history of mankind, a Europe burning for revolt whenever the opportunity comes."

"The civil population of Germany have, however, an easy way to escape from these severities. All they have to do is to leave the cities where munition work is being carried on, abandon their work and go out into the fields and watch their home fires burning from a distance.

"There they may remember that it is the villainous Hitlerite regime which is responsible for dragging Germany through misery and slaughter to ultimate ruin and that the tyrant's overthrow is the first step to world liberation."

Neither Washington nor London expects to win the war with words, but right words spoken at the right time can become right ideas and ideas can become powerful motivating forces. The fact that the political offensive is being launched suggests that the military offensive cannot be far behind.

Soldiers Graduate At Miami Resort

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., May 11 (AP)—The Air Corps made commissioned officers today of nearly 500 soldiers who spurned the glamorous side of Miami Beach while studying and living in some of its fashionable resort hotels.

It was the first class of new second lieutenants to be graduated from the Army Air Corps officer candidate school which three months ago hastily converted ballrooms into study halls, restaurants into military messes and guest rooms into barracks.

Parks, beaches and golf courses became recreation centers for the Army men and were used to condition them for service in the field.

The Miami Beach experiment with conversion of hotels saved the Army three months' time and millions of dollars of expenditure in getting the school into operation.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc., May 17, 31; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., June 7, July 5.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., June 7, July 5.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on July 5.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on May 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 17; June 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on May 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, May 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, May 17, 31; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, June 7; July 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1130kc, on May 17, 31; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, May 17, 31; June 14, 28; July 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on May 17; June 21; July 19.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

New Westminster: Columbia Theater, 530 Columbia Street, 3 p. m., May 17.

Manitoba

Winnipeg (Second Church): College Theater, Main Street and Church Avenue, 3 p. m., May 17.

Ontario

Chatham: Church Edifice, 23 First Street, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

England

Durham

Sunderland: The Regent Cinema, Ryhope Road, Grange Town, 3 p. m., June 28.

London

(Twelfth Church): Brotherhood Hall, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S. E., 27, 7 p. m., June 25.
Croydon: Church Building, Dingwall Road, 7:30 p. m., June 2. (Note change of hour.)

Surrey

Richmond: Church Building, Sheen Road, 8 p. m., June 23.

Scotland

Dumbartonshire

Helensburg: Victoria Hall, 8 p. m., June 29.

United States

California

Hanford: Hanford Union High School, Grangeville Boulevard, 3 p. m., May 17.
La Mesa: Grammar School, 8 p. m., May 23.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., May 21.
Lynwood: Lynwood Junior High School Auditorium, Bullis Road, between Cedar and Magnolia Streets, 3 p. m., May 17.
San Francisco (auspices Churches and Society): War Memorial Opera House, Van Ness Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., May 19.
San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, Tenth Street and Cabrillo Avenue, 8 p. m., May 22.
South Santa Anita: Church Edifice, 812 West Duarte Road, Arcadia, 8 p. m., May 18.

Connecticut

New London: Methodist Episcopal Church, 76 Huntington Street, head of State Street, 8 p. m., May 21.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., May 21.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., May 21.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., May 22.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 18.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 22.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 19.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., May 22.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., May 18.
Freeport: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., May 17.
Hinsdale: Monroe School Auditorium, 210 North Madison, 8 p. m., May 18.
Kankakee: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 19.
Maywood: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., May 17.
Moline: Scottish Rite Cathedral, Seventh Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., May 19.
Ottawa: Church Edifice, 118 Lafayette Street, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Riverside: Church Edifice, 138 North Longcommon Road, 3:30 p. m., May 17.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, 369 Washington Street, 8 p. m., May 18.
Goshen: Goshen High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 21.
New Castle: High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., May 17.
Rensselaer: Lecture May 14 canceled.
Valparaiso: Memorial Opera House, Indiana Avenue, 3 p. m., May 17.

Iowa

Mason City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 18.
Ottumwa: Church Edifice, 203 East Fourth Street, 8 p. m., May 22.

Kentucky

Covington (First Church): Holmes High School, Twenty-fifth and Madison Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, University Parkway, 8:30 p. m., May 18.

Massachusetts

Arlington (auspices First Church, Cambridge): Robbins Memorial Auditorium, Arlington Town Hall, Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m., May 21.
Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., May 19.
Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 8 p. m., May 22.
Fitchburg: Senior High School Auditorium, evening, May 19.
Longmeadow: Community House, Longmeadow Green, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Malden: Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 17.
Orleans (Society Orleans and Brewster): Auditorium, Orleans High School, 8 p. m., May 18.
Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 22.
Somerville: Church Auditorium, 148 Syramore Street, 8 p. m., May 19.

Michigan

Coldwater: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 17.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., May 18.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 19.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 2001 Grand River Avenue at Evergreen Road, 8 p. m., May 18.

Minnesota

Montevideo: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 17.

Missouri

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Lecture announced for May 19 cancelled.
Kansas City (auspices Society, Colored): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Forest Avenue and Ninth Street, 8 p. m., May 22.
Springfield (Second Church): Senior High School, East Central Street, 3 p. m., May 17.

Montana

Helena: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 21.
Livingston: Elks Hall, 8 p. m., May 19.

New Jersey

Camden: Auditorium, Woodrow Wilson High School, 3100 Federal Street, 8 p. m., May 22.
Freehold: Freehold High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 17.
Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., May 18.
Tenafly (auspices First Church, Englewood): Tenafly High School, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

New York

Amsterdam: Roosevelt Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., May 19.
Fort Plain: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., May 17.
New York (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 311 West Eighty-third Street, 8 p. m., May 21.
Patchogue: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 17.

Ohio

Bellevue: Senior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 17.
Canton: Lehman High School Auditorium, 1103 Fourteenth Street, N. W., 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Columbus (First Church): Columbus Auditorium, Front and Town Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Kent: Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Maumee: Maumee High School Auditorium, Gibbs and Sacket Streets, 3 p. m., May 17.
Painesville: Morley Memorial Music Building, 8 p. m., May 22.

Oregon

Baker: Church Edifice, First and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 19.

Pennsylvania

Upper Darby: Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., May 19.

Virginia

Arlington: Church Edifice, Fairfax Drive and Little Falls Road, 8 p. m., May 21.
Charlottesville: Lane High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 18.

Washington

Hoquiam: Church Edifice, Seventh and L Streets, 8 p. m., May 21.
Mercer Island: East Seattle School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., May 17.
Seattle (Ninth Church): Gymnasium, Lake Forest Park School, 8 p. m., May 19.
Seattle (Tenth Church): Highline High School Auditorium, First Avenue South and Southwest One Hundred and Fifty-second, 8 p. m., May 18.

Wisconsin

Beloit: Church Edifice, 505 Bluff Street, 8:15 p. m., May 19.
Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2722 West Highland Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 21.
Milwaukee (Joint lecture): Pabst Theater, 144 East Wells Street, 12:10 p. m., May 22.
Racine: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 19.
Sheboygan: Church Edifice, 605 Niagara Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 19. Radiocast Station WHBL, 1330 kilocycles.

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Art in Cambridge—Plays and Players—Haydn Opera Restored

Wartime Exhibitions Planned By Harvard Undergraduates

By Dorothy Adlow

Each year Prof. Paul J. Sachs' glass in museum problems puts on an exhibition at the Fogg Museum of Art. The students plan and execute the arrangements. They compile the catalogue and provide elucidating notes.

There is currently on view a display which pertinently enough relates to exhibitions and their planning during wartime. The problems which the students have considered and set out to solve modestly are troubling all the museums and art galleries in the land. It is obviously a time of crisis for these institutions which are straining to maintain public interest on the one hand while they are storing away their finer treasures on the other. It is a test of ingenuity to make the best of substitutes, to grip the imagination of a populace stirred by world problems, and to provide information, inspiration, and distraction.

The Fogg students do not attempt to solve all the problems, but they go so far as to propose five suggestions as an answer to what they call "the wartime challenge" to art museums. They have assembled posters, prints, reproductions and an original oil painting to illustrate their thesis. The material has been judiciously selected and hung to enunciate the ideas which have been set forth lucidly in the catalogue.

* * *

First, there are "Posters of Two Wars." These broadsides bring war home with impact and purpose. This species of "art" comes to us from the wayside and open spaces. The direct appeal, the forthright address to the conscience, loyalty and pity of the citizenry, makes posters especially emphatic; and those who commission them, and who design them have foremost in mind the functional purpose. Not so long ago museums would have classified such posters in the lesser category of useful art, or gebrauchsgraphik; today they are elevated to higher rank. Looking at the posters we observe that the designers are generally realistic, tightening up or conventionalizing only for vividness or decorative forcefulness. None of the rarefication or distortion, or esoteric vagaries of modern art are employed.

"The Humorous Side" is the title of the second group of exhibits arranged by the students. On display are many of the cartoons which have distilled something funny from something grim. It is human for people to see the funny side even in most critical periods, and the entertainment imparted is welcome indeed. Americans show a particular aptitude in cartooning.

* * *

The third group displays "Prints of Six Wars," and in these portrayals we are introduced to the horrors and sorrows of war which have antedated the present one and been recorded by versatile observers: Jacques Callot portraying the Thirty Years War; Goya disclosing the misery spread by Napoleonic invasion of Spain; Winslow Homer commenting on our own Civil War; Honoré Daumier reporting on the Franco-Prussian War; Otto Dix, himself a soldier, making a record of the last war; and Pablo Picasso, conveying his report of the Spanish Civil War. Artists have tried hard enough to teach men the barbarity of war, but so far they have not accomplished their implicit mission—to do away with it.

The fine quality of reproductions now available falicitates immeasurably the wartime crisis in exhibiting. Much may be learned from reproductions. "The Apocalypse" is a theme that the students have chosen for another display at the Fogg. Shown are reproductions of manuscripts, prints, and photographs of the imaginative, decorative, mystical, visionary manner in which the Book of Revelations was illustrated by medieval artists.

* * *

The theme provided tremendous scope for pictorial development. Shown are an Irish illumination with the alpha-omega symbol; the apocalypse was commonly portrayed in thirteenth century illumination, and Dürer's woodcuts show a later interpretation. The spectator is provided with an introduction to the extravagance of medieval imagination and the aptitudes developed by artists. Certainly such a display will carry a visitor in wartime away from immediate concerns into another realm of imagery.

The final display, "Showing a Single Masterpiece," comes as a delightful culmination to the suggestions. An original canvas by Edouard Manet is shown. The Frenchman painted his own garden and succeeded in imparting to that canvas the solace and tranquillity which he had found in it. The students have put a comfortable sofa, upholstered in needle point, just where a wearied spectator will welcome it.

How much we appreciate an original work of art when originals are out of sight and out of reach. It may be that one picture shown us in this enhancing manner accomplishes more than 50 set before us indulgently.

Cast for Cambridge Theater Production

Top, left to right: Robert E. Perry, Cora Witherspoon, Louise Kanasireff, Helen Gillette. Below, left to right: William Mendrek, Mary Barthelmess, Jack Sheehan, Nancy Duncan. They will be seen in "George Washington Slept Here," which opens the season at Brattle Hall tonight.

Openings Tonight

All's Fair—At the Shubert. Musical comedy, based on "The Warrior's Husband," presented by Dwight Deere Wiman and Richard Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmar. Mr. Rodgers and Lorenz Hart have written the music and lyrics and prepared the book. Ray Bolger is starred and the cast includes Constance Moore, Benay Venuta, Ronald Graham, Bertha Belmore, Margaret Bannerman, Maidel Turner, Irene Corlett, Jayne Manners, Berni Gould, Ralph Dumke, Mark Dawson, Monica Moore, Kay Kimber, Martha Burnett, Rose Ingram, Vera Ellen, and the Hightower Brothers. Dialogue has been directed by Josha Logan, and the dances have been arranged under the supervision of Robert Alton. Settings were designed by Jo Mielziner and costumes by Irene Sharaff.

George Washington Slept Here—At Brattle Hall, Cambridge. Comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater as the first production of the season. Cora Witherspoon will head the cast.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, May 12

Concert by the Triad Choral Society, Jessie Dodd, conductor, Louise Rippel, accompanist. Soloists: Robert Hall Collins, baritone, accompanied by Grace B. Davis; Ruth Barrett Arno, organist; Walter Arno, pianist; Ruth Collingbourne, violinist. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Violin recital by John Glowacki. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Concert by Tanglewood Quartet and Jesús María Sanromá, pianist, for Russian War Relief. At the home of Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, 150 Commonwealth Avenue, at 8:30.

Wednesday, May 13

Recial presented by Students of the Organ. Wellesley College, Billings Hall, at 4:40.

Thursday, May 14

Third concert of the season by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Percy Grainger, soloist. Joseph Wagner, conductor. For the benefit of the Buddies' Club. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Friday, May 15

An evening of drama by Ken Parker. Presented by Clayton D. Gilbert. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Sunday, May 17

Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Jordan Hall, at 3:30.

Berkshire Festival Programs

In announcing the programs for the ninth annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival, July 30-Aug. 16, at Tanglewood, between Stockbridge and Lenox, Mass., by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, Gertrude Robinson Smith, president of the Festival, expressed the hope that transportation problems caused by the war would not necessitate cancellation of the season.

"So far," she said, "every effort is being made to provide adequate local transportation and to make the concerts available to the many music lovers who count so much on attending them."

The only choral program of the season will be on Thursday evening, Aug. 13, when the Beethoven Ninth and the Bach Magnificat will be performed.

American composers represented include William Schuman, Howard Hanson, and Edward Burlingame Hill. The programs follow:

Series A

Thursday Evening, July 30
Bach — Concerto Grosso for Strings
Beethoven — Symphony No. 7
Hill — "Lilacs"
Moussorgsky-Ravel — "Pictures at an Exhibition"

Saturday Evening, Aug. 1
Haydn — Symphony No. 102
Hanson — Symphony No. 3
Sibelius — Symphony No. 5
Ravel — "Daphnis et Chloé"

Sunday Afternoon, Aug. 2
Prokofieff — "Classical" Symphony
Shostakovitch — Symphony No. 6
Brahms — Symphony No. 1

Series B

Thursday Evening, Aug. 6
Beethoven — Symphony No. 8
Tchaikovsky — Symphony No. 6

Saturday Evening, Aug. 8
Beethoven — Symphony No. 1
Prokofieff — "Scythian" Suite
Strauss — "Tod und Verklärung"
Strauss — "Till Eulenspiegel"

Sunday Afternoon, Aug. 9
Stravinsky — "Apollon"
Stravinsky — "Le Sacre du Printemps"
Tchaikovsky — Symphony No. 4

Series C

Thursday Evening, Aug. 13
Bach — Magnificat
Beethoven — Symphony No. 9
Berkshire Festival Chorus
Soloists to be Announced

Saturday Evening, Aug. 15
Mozart — Symphony in C minor
William Schuman — Symphony No. 3
Brahms — Symphony No. 4

Sunday Afternoon, Aug. 16
Berlioz — "Roman Carnival" Overture
Berlioz — Symphony, "Harold in Italy"
Wagner — Prelude to "Lohengrin"
Wagner — "Ride of the Valkyries"
Wagner — Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde"
Wagner — Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"

Campaign in Theaters

A campaign on behalf of Army and Navy Emergency Relief will be conducted in all legitimate theaters from May 14 to 20. John Shubert is in charge of the campaign, co-ordinating the theater staffs and acting personnels of some 25 legitimate companies in New York and about 20 touring companies. Speeches will be delivered nightly by managers or leading players and theater ushers will take up collections for the relief fund.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Sam Thal. Through May.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Exhibition of Currier and Ives prints.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Pastels and charcoal portraits by Jeanne W. De Leiris. Through May 20.

Fine Arts Theater—Circus photographs by George Brinton Beal. Through June.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition by members. Through June 13.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—First Members' exhibition, oils, water colors, black-and-whites, and sculpture. May 15-June 7.

Jordan Marsh Gallery, Fifth Floor, Annex Building—Thirteenth annual exhibition of paintings by contemporary artists of New England.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition during Pops Concerts of paintings by Harold W. Cheney.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by New Mexico artists. Through May 29. Paintings of Old Europe by Henry Davenport. May 12-23.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Ship paintings by Kenneth Robinson. Through May.

Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street—Picture Jamboree. Through May 23.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Designs for the Theater in modern times. Suggestions for War-time Exhibitions, arranged by the students in the Museum Course. Indian paintings, XVI-XVIII centuries. Indian Sculpture. Loan Collection of English silver, XVIII century. Study Exhibition: Classical Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 3; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sunday; closed Monday. American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper.) Through June 14. Museum drawing classes for boys and girls, annual exhibition. (Special Exhibition Galleries, lower). Through May 21. Stone figure of the Indian Deity Brahma, Southern India, 15th-16th centuries. (Recent Accessions Gallery). Paintings by contemporary American artists, second group. (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: John Esther Gallery, Abbott Academy—Prints by British artists in service. Through May 15.

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—National Soap Sculpture; Engravings on copper by Ian Hugo; New England paintings by The American Artists Professional League and work by the Fitchburg Art Center Children's Classes; Through May 27.

Lowell: Art Museum, Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of Boston Society of Water Color Paintings. Through July 1.

Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Water colors by Henry M. Seaver. Through May.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Art—Paintings by fifty oncoming Americans.

Winchester: Public Library Gallery—Exhibition of water colors by Lester G. Hornby and Vladimir Pavlosky. Sponsored by the Winchester Art Association. Through May 27.

New Hampshire

Concord: New Hampshire State Library—Water colors by Arthur Schmais and Mary Parfitt Schmais. Through May.

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Prints by A. Hugh Fisher; etchings by Roi Partridge; American Primitives; Fans. Through May.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club—Thirteenth Members' Exhibition. Through May 24.

Boston University Group Produces 'The Songstress'

By Winthrop P. Tryon

All in the way of scholarship, Karl Geiringer, directing the Boston University Orchestra, along with singers from the University's College of Music, presented some tone restorations at the Hayden Memorial Auditorium on Friday evening. The pieces were from material left to the consideration of posterity by Franz Joseph Haydn, and the recovery was the work of Mr. Geiringer himself.

Principal among them was what in old times they might have called an intermezzo—a stage study in the comic vein, after the manner of Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona," produced lately at the New England Conservatory of Music. Haydn's effort has not the slightest ground, by test of tone and temper, for challenging comparison with Pergolesi's. Mr. Geiringer's enterprise, nevertheless, is all to the good in his record as musicologist, and the performance of the students chalks up a respectable mark for them on both the vocal and the instrumental side.

The title of the little antique opera is "La Canterina," or, in W. F. H. Blandford's English text, "The Songstress," and the dramatic geometry of it sets an old and well-to-do music-master at one angle, a young pupil, more beautiful than rich, at another, and a young and poor gallant at the third. Add a duenna for a fourth consideration, and a silent bailiff for a fifth, and the cast is complete. Since the occasion, in every academic light, was a première, the names demand to be tabulated:

Don Pelagio ..... G. Townsend Coward
Gasparina ..... Emogene Clark
Don Ettore ..... Catherine R. Iacocis
Appolonia ..... Eileen Leary
Bailiff ..... Irving Ravin

With shrewd stage management, furnished in this case by Wellington Smith, a commonplace and obvious playlet quite lacking in any particular situation, such as serves the composer for libretto, can go off well enough. Strange that Haydn should have written wholly for high voices, unless he devised his show for a particular group of singers—four parts and not one of them meriting to be accounted a role.

The chance seldom befalls for criticism to pick flaws in an old master, and it occurred on the evening in question chiefly in the second half of the program, devoted to "La Cantarina." In the first half, instrumental but for a very placid storm scene for women's orchestra and chorus from the opera, "L'Anima del Filosofo," matters fared familiarly well. Yet even here everything was a musicological restoration—an original manuscript brought to light by assurance of the program leaflet. Titles remaining to be noted were: Overture to the opera, "Armida"; Feldpartita in B flat major for wind instruments (four movements); Adagio and Presto from Divertissement in G major for orchestra.

* * *

Instrumental Curiosity

Division of the octave into three or four times more notes than the ordinary scale of Beethoven and Wagner contains was illustrated at a kind of natural science meeting held in Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music on Friday afternoon, the experimenter and lecturer being Royal M. Frye, professor of physics at Boston University College of Liberal Arts.

The particular apparatus employed was a small reed organ that was built for acoustical study many years ago and that has been lately pulled out of the limbo of neglect for re-inspection. The instrument can be accounted a curiosity of the first order, and it may yet prove of some help in the development of the art of music. As far as anyone can tell, however, the quaint device, like a piano that splits the half tones of the ordinary scale into quarters tallies up stronger on the side of promise than on that of accomplishment.

Unlike the quarter-tone piano, which has a regular keyboard mechanism, the contrivance shown at the Conservatory is exceedingly awkward for a performer to manipulate, and its volume of sound is slight in the extreme. An advantage for its parlor-organ, or harmonium, form of construction which appeared in the tests is that the pitch of reeds remains firm and fixed against all vicissitudes of time save actual violence. As the lecturer remarked, taking one of the little metal vibrators and its frames out of the organ and displaying it, "There is nothing here to get out of tune."

Theater News

Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine" has become a London hit, according to word received from Herman Shumlin's press department. Voted the best American play of the 1940-41 season by the New York Drama Critics' Circle, the anti-Nazi drama opened on April 22 at the Aldwych Theater, London, where it was greeted with critical acclaim. Charles Goldner, Diana Wynyard, and Anton Walbrook play leading roles in the London production.

* * *

Judith Abbott, Producer George Abbott's daughter, is playing the leading role in "Jason," at the Hudson Theater. Miss Abbott, who understudies Helen Beverly in the part, was called to enter the play on short notice a week ago Friday. This is Miss Abbott's first Broadway appearance.

* * *

Tom Weatherly of the Dwight Deere Wiman press department is returning to the ranks of Broadway producers. He will present in the autumn "Little Darling," a new comedy by Eric Hatch, scenarist and magazine writer, who is making his debut as a Broadway playwright. Mr. Weatherly's last previous production was "The Illustrators' Show," in 1936. Prior to that, he co-produced three "Little Shows" as well as "Gay Divorce" and "She Loves Me Not" with Mr. Wiman.

* * *

"All's Fair," the Rodgers and Hart musical comedy version of "The Warrior's Husband," will open at the Shubert Theater, New York, on May 27. Ray Bolger is starred.

For Russian War Relief

Wolfe Wolfinsohn announces the following program to be presented by the Stradivarius Quartet tomorrow night in the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, in connection with an organization meeting of the Cambridge Committee of Russian War Relief:

Quartet, Opus 49 ..... Shostakovitch
"An Old Castle" ..... Moussorgsky-Pochon
Piece "Little Tich" ..... Stravinsky
Theme and Variations, Opus 2 ..... Glière

'Squaring the Circle'

Beginning Wednesday and continuing through Saturday, performances of "Squaring the Circle" will be given by the New England Repertory Company at its theater in Joy Street.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmar. Starring Ray Bolger and Constance Moore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"George Washington Slept Here," by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Cora Witherspoon. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

Music

Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge—Concert by George Humphrey, viola, and E. Power Biggs, organ. 8:15.

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"His Girl Friday," Rosalind Russell and Cary Grant. 1:10, 4:40, 8:12. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:20, 9:40.

Exeter—"Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins and Brian Donlevy. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:50.

Fine Arts—"Bride of Buddha." 2:30, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50. "Bins in the Desert," Paul Robeson. 1:10, 3:40, 6:05, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—"Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Kenmore—"Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15.

Modern—"Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 9:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:20. Stage show: 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.

Scollay—"Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Land of the Quintuplets," "Courageous Australia," "Shuffle Rhythm." "How to Buy a Dog," Richard Himber's Orchestra. "Harry Langdon Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12:25, 4:55, 9.

Trans-Lux—"Mystery of Marie Roget," Maria Montez. 10:50 a.m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8, 10:10. "Escape from Hongkong," Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 7, 9.

Uptown—"A Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:25, 5:50, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott, Elisabeth Bergner. "North of the Klondike," Broderick Crawford. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tirney. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "The Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:59, 5. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3:08, 9:18.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Blue White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 5:05, 7:10. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:10, 6:30, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3:10, 6:10, 9:15. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2, 5, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.

University: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Girls' Town." 2. Evening 7:30-11.

Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:22, 9:22. "Wild Bill Hickock," Constance Bennett, 1:54, 7:54.

Codman: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 2, 4:34, 7:05, 9:39. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 3:29, 6, 8:34.

Park: "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:13, 9:28. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine. 2:10, 8:10. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 3:13, 9:13.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 2:30, 8:15. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 3:48, 9:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Brooklyn Orchid." M. Woodworth. 2, 5:10, 8:10. "To e or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Maplewood: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylar and Lana Turner. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 3:30, 8:20. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:05, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. 3:35, 8:35, 9:40. "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 7:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "Father Takes a Wife," 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 9:15. "Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "Valley of the Sun," James Craig, Lucille Ball. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. "Three Cockeyed Sailors," T. Trinder and C. Hulbert. 1 and 8.

Strand: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney, Jr. and Ralph Bellamy. "The Lady Is Willing," Fred MacMurray. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney, Jr., and Ralph Bellamy. "The Lady Is Willing," Fred MacMurray. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Harfeet," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Cadet Girl," 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 2:00, 7:54. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 3:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "The Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Miracle Kid," Tom Neal. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lady Is Willing," Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Down in San Diego," Brian Granville and R. MacDonald. 2:14, 6:35, 9:51. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:34, 7:50.

AMUSEMENTS

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May 13-16—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon
May 17-19—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray
May 20-23—"Flight Command," Robert Taylor
May 24-26—"Miss Is Her Life," Loretta Young
May 27-30—"Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy

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"GONE WITH

Pug Island

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a little girl named Mary, who lived at the edge of a narrow lake, so narrow that she could see across to the house on the opposite shore where lived a fairy. Often she sat by her window or in her swing under the apple tree and watched the charming things that went on outside the fairy's house. Most of all she loved to watch the scamperings and dancings of the fairy's little pug dog, an amusing creature with a cream colored body and a round black head which looked as though he had poked his nose into a bowl of soot, and a tightly curled tail which was round as a doughnut.

More than anything else Mary wanted a pug dog and at last she got up her courage to go over to the fairy's house to ask her where one might be found.

She walked around the shore of the lake and late in the morning arrived at the fairy's house. Everything was as pretty near by as it had seemed at a distance. She walked up the path bordered by flowers and rainbow-colored shells and knocked at the door, but it was not the fairy but the broom which opened the door for her.

The little girl looked at the broom in astonishment.

"Is the fairy at home?" she asked, when she could speak.

The broom handle shook from side to side, like a person shaking his head to say no. It was the pug dog which pattered forward and said pleasantly, "No, the mistress has gone to visit her aunt for a few days. Is there anything I can do for you?"

Queer Housekeeping

He beckoned her in to the fairy's parlor, which was just as pretty as the garden had been, but Mary was a little surprised to find the broom sweeping all by itself, and a dustcloth flying about the air, wiping off the tops of the gay picture frames.

Before she could speak, however, a tray slid into the room with a glass of milk and some cookies on it, and a bowl of warm cereal and milk. It came to rest neatly on a little table by her chair and the pug remarked, "The bowl of cereal is for me, so please put it on the floor. The rest is for you."

"But, but it all seems so queer," said the little girl.

"Doesn't your house know how to keep house for you?" the pug asked in surprise. "No, I suppose not. Fairies manage better than mortals. I suppose if I belonged to you I shouldn't even be able to speak."

"I suppose so," said Mary.

They had finished their meal, and as she spoke the dishes hopped nimbly on to the tray, which sailed out into the kitchen, where Mary heard the hot water running and the dishmop mixing soap-suds in the sink.

"Well," said the pug. "Can I help you, my dear?"

Mary looked at him.

"You're just as charming here as you were from across the lake," she cried. "You see, I watch and watch and watch you, and I want a pug of my very own more than anything else in the world."

The pug looked pleased and jingled the bells on its collar, which immediately played "On the Bridge at Avignon."

"There's nothing so hard about that," it said. "We'll just go over to the island and get one."

"Island?" asked Mary. "What island, Pug?"

A Pug Tree

"Pug Island," it replied. "Where the pug tree grows. Haven't you ever seen it?"

"I never knew there was an island in this lake," Mary replied, following the pug to the window.

As she started to look out, a spyglass obligingly winged through the air and fitted itself gently to her eye. As she looked, sure enough she saw in the distance an island floating on the blue waters of the lake and there seemed to be a tree upon it—a low spreading sort of tree.

"Come along," said the pug.

The door flew open. The broom followed them politely to the steps. The duster waved in farewell. Mary and the pug ran out together and through the garden, across the lawn, down to the shore of the lake. There the pug blew a shrill whistle, and a boat appeared rowed by four raccoons.

The little dog hopped in and Mary followed, the order was given for Pug Island, and the four raccoons rowed with a will. It seemed no time at all before the boat was beached and Mary was again following her guide.

In the middle of the island, rising from a lawn of green grass, there was a tree. At first only its spreading shape caught Mary's eye, and then she saw that here and there among its leaves there was a sort of cream-colored flower marked with black. But, no! it was not a flower at all, but a small curled-up dog, asleep, with its eyes shut, swaying a little on the long low branches.

Picking a Pug

Mary ran toward the nearest one, but the fairy's pug stopped her.

"Don't pick that one," it said. "Tail's not curly enough."

Mary turned, and seeing another sweet round wrinkled-up face ran toward it.

"No!" cried the fairy's pug. "That one hasn't enough whiskers."

For some time, it followed her about giving her advice, until at last they came to a very small dog-flower with a particularly charming head.

"Yes, this one will do nicely," the fairy's pug said. "Pick it, my dear."

"Do I really pick it?" the child asked in wonder.

"Why, you always hear about people's picking a dog!" said the fairy's pug a little crossly. "Snap the stem, and then lay it in the grass until it wakes up."

Very carefully Mary did as she was told. In a few minutes the pug-puppy she had picked yawned, stretched, and jumped up to its little feet. It seemed to know immediately that it belonged to Mary and ran to her, jingling its three little bells and frisking about her, like a playful toy.

"Yours won't be able to talk, of course," said the fairy's pug, "but you'll find it satisfactory, I'm sure."

And Mary has.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mary looked at the broom in astonishment—A drawing by Maurice Day

A Windy Walk

The wind was very bold today,
It tried to blow me right away,
But all it got was just my hat,
And I had quite a chase for that.

ALFRED I. TOOKE

Prize Day Comes Again

By Peter White

Prizes this month go to: Alona Mealey, eight, of Oilfields, California; and Channell Mott Wasson, eight, of Clarkson, Ontario, Canada.

Alona's book is "Animals Through the Year," by Margaret Waring Buck, a delightful book about many animals of the woods and fields during the four seasons of the year. It has many beautiful pictures. Channell's is "Jory's Cove," by Clare Bice, a lovely story of Jamie, a boy in a village on the Nova Scotia shore, whose great desire was to have the blue sailboat, Sou'wester, for his very own. There are fine pictures in colors, and the end papers are a map of the cove where Jamie lived.

Here are their letters:

The Best Time I Ever Had

The best time I ever had was on a trip to New York at Christmas. We drove all the way. It was 530 miles. We went to the World's Fair Grounds and skated.

The next day, we saw the Statue of Liberty. In the afternoon, we saw the Normandie. Then we went to a biscuit factory. After supper, we saw the New York lights and the Empire State Building. After that we went home and got to bed at ten o'clock.

I saw a big stage show. It was the largest theater I'd ever seen. After that, we went in a taxi to a hotel! Later we went to the Automat. It was fun. My young sister put in her money for a piece of pie. Then she wanted to change her mind. For once she found she couldn't.

The next day we went on a double-decker bus. On the following day we said good-by to New York.

Channell Mott Wasson

Nest in the Pepper Tree

Yesterday I was playing under the pepper tree. I looked up in a forked place and saw something that looked like a nest. I got a small ladder and climbed up the tree and I was right—it was. It was small and was built in a forked part of the tree. It was made of pieces of tumbleweed, dead grass and what looked to me like cotton or feathers.

It had five blue speckled eggs. It might have been a sparrow's or linnet's nest because they are the kinds of birds that come to feed. The bird who built the nest was smart in selecting this place, because there are many pepper leaves that keep people from seeing it. I was careful not to touch the nest.

Now I will watch and see how soon the little birds are hatched.

Alona Mealey

We make Special Mention of several girls and boys who sent in very good papers. We hope we shall hear from them all soon again. They are: Jimmy Mercer, five, of West Roxbury, Massachusetts; Olga Marlin, seven, of Washington, D. C.; Sylvia Sandford, eight, of Fall River, Massachusetts; Jeremy Lever, eight, of Richmond Hill, New York; Jane Aldrich, nine, of Chatham, New York, and Laura Topalian, nine, of Arlington, Massachusetts.

What Do YOU Think?

Do you think a fairy
Perhaps might sometimes use
A dandelion puff-ball
For powdering her face?
Do you think a fairy
Perhaps might sometimes choose
A sash of stripey ribbon-grass
To keep her gown in place?
Do you think she'd ever
Be glad to have a lift
When she was feeling tired,
From a kind brown bee?
And do you think he'd make her
Perhaps a little gift
Of a pot of golden honey
To take home with her for tea?

ROSE FYLEMAN

Playing With the Wind

Toys We Can Make Ourselves—6

By Ray J. Marran
Illustrated by the Author

When the wind is in the west,
Then 'tis at the very best.

But how can we know where the wind is blowing from, without a wind vane to point its direction for us? A wind vane is not only useful, but may be very ornamental. Let us make one and mount it on a high, open place—on a garage roof or on top of a clothesline post—where it will point out the wind direction for us.

A Simple Wind Vane

The simplest kind of wind vane is a long stick with a wide tail, called the vane. Balance the stick carefully, so that the ends are level, and mount it on a pivot, so that the vane revolves easily when a breath of wind strikes the tail.

To make your wind vane more attractive, mount an ornament on the end of the stick opposite the vane. Be sure to attach the ornament before you balance the stick and mount it on the pivot, because it will balance differently when the extra weight is attached. Any light weight toy, such as a celluloid animal or cut-out figure taken from a pull-toy, may be used to decorate a wind vane. Or, you may use a scroll saw and cut a figure of a man, an animal, a ship, a bird or other creature from thin wood, metal or heavy cardboard. Give the cut-out figure several coats of outdoor paint, to prevent it from warping. Make the tail of your wind vane as light as possible, but large enough to keep the ornament facing the direction from which the wind is blowing.

Fish Vanes

You may make another style of wind vane by mounting your cut-out figure directly on the pivot, doing away with the stick. Figures of animals, fish, birds, or men with outstretched arms, cut from one solid piece of thin wood, are suitable for wind vanes of this kind. After cutting out your figure, find the point on which it balances, when upright; bore a hole in it at this point, vertically from the bottom, to hold the pivot spike.

The fish vane, shown in the picture, is a good example of this type of wind vane. Note how the shape of the fish was drawn, with the aid of 1-inch squares, and how the cut-out figure is placed on the pivot spike.

If you want a wind vane that will revolve constantly in the slightest breeze, make the ship vane shown in the picture. This type of wind vane is made of an X arm and four tiny sail boats. Details for making the sail boats are shown in the sketch. Use light weight cotton cloth for the sails.

Nail a boat over the end of each arm and set the sail of each boat, so that the sail will catch the breeze. Mount the vane on top of a long upright. Use a spike nail for a pivot and a bearing of iron washers lubricated with automobile cup grease.

Fitting Propellers

Place this type of vane in a wide open yard. No matter from which direction the wind is blowing, it will strike one of the sails and cause the vane to revolve until the wind hits the other boats, in turn, so that your wind vane will be in constant motion.

Wind vanes, or rather windmills, may be made to operate small mechanical toys. This type of vane, or mill, requires a lot of power, and you must make a large four-bladed propeller for it. Cut the propeller blades from soft wood, with a pocket knife, in the same manner as propellers for model airplanes are cut.

Cut two propellers and nail them together to form an X. Bore a hole through the center for the shaft. The shaft should be held in a level position, in bearings that allow the shaft to turn easily. Holes or notches cut in wood blocks make fairly good bearings. Cut the holes a trifle larger than the diameter of the shaft and lubricate with automobile grease. Hold the shaft in the bearings with cotter pins or nails that are placed in holes drilled through the shaft.

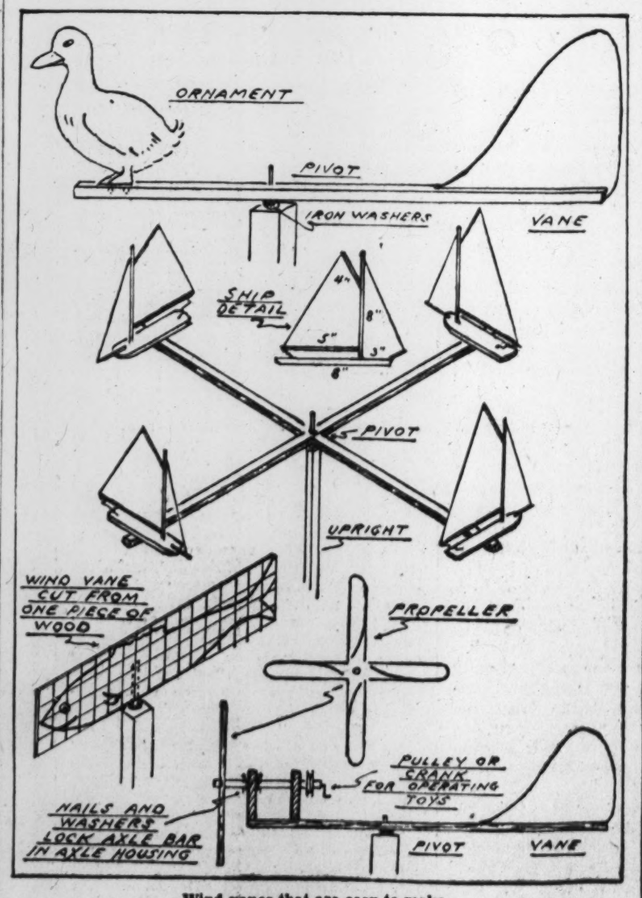
Attaching the Toy

A small pulley wheel or a crank made from heavy wire can be attached to the power end of the shaft. To convey the wind power to your toy, let it contact the crank directly or by means of a string belt.

The detail sketch shows how this type of windmill is made and mounted on bearing blocks and on the pivot arm. Note the large tail, which keeps the propeller facing the direction from which the wind is blowing.

Be sure to paint wind vanes with outdoor paint to prevent the wood parts from warping.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for another toy you can make for yourself.)



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The Home Forum

The Last of The Islanders

A CLIPPING FROM an envelope in our morning mail fluttered to the floor. We bent over to pick it up and a small headline caught our attention. "Navy takes over the last of the Islanders," it read. Underneath was a picture of a little Maine coast steamer.

Suddenly the walls of our western city vanished; we found ourselves three thousand miles away, back across numberless years in a Particular Summer, when a Down-East Voice had said: "No, ma'am, the Sunday butt doesn't leave until Monday."

* * *

We were standing on the old wooden dock at Rocklard. It was the first really warm day in June, and all the winter-stored odors of the bay, all the newly-leaved trees by the shore, the fresh lumber piles on the dock, and a hundred other teasing fragrances were released to play havoc with our duty. After one early morning sniff, we had left home on a sudden irresistible impulse, putting on a tight little hat, picking up a warm coat, shutting our front door, and likewise the door of Conscience with a quick, firm gesture, and had started for the wharf.

Here we were, ready for an adventure out among the islands of the Bay, only to be told that the little steamer would not leave for twenty-four hours! "It just couldn't be," we protested, "with the day, the boat, and *us* all so ready and eager!" Then a second Down-East Voice told us that the first Voice had been mistaken, and that the *W. S. White* would sail that very hour on its first Sunday-run of the season!

* * *

Gleefully we slid down the steep gangplank into the dark little hold, then mounted the perpendicular steps to the top deck, where we picked up a folding-chair and found a sheltered spot behind the stack. Suddenly there came three sharp blasts from the "butt" whistle, whereupon we jumped so high that we almost fell overboard. A whining of ropes, a creaking of old piles, and we were backing out into the bay. Gulls circled overhead, mewing excitedly. Behind the receding lines of old fish-wharves, warehouses and assorted buildings of the harbor-town, rose the noble forms of the Camden Hills. Sailboats and fishing smacks lay at anchor all around us. Ungainly cormorants, perched on the painted channel posts, stretched their long, funny necks and awkwardly took to the air. The *W. S. White* sounded its bell-signal to the engine room, turned around and headed east toward the ever-green, rock-bound islands of Penobscot Bay.

We gave ourselves up to the soothing rhythm of the soft swish of the bow. A gentle salt breeze blew in our faces as we passed the first small islands; a feeling of blissful detachment from time and place swept over us. We were sea-gypsies, bound for faraway shores of freedom and adventure.

* * *

After a while, we needed to stretch our legs a bit, and then to warm ourselves in the sheltered cabin below. There, a bright-looking woman, with only touches of gray in her hair, told us that she was over eighty and was just retiring from sixty years of service as postmistress at Swan's Island. We asked her how the island got its name, and were told about Colonel Swan, sailing from Scotland in 1700-and-something, to found a little colony there. "And, after he had been on the island fer only a short spell," continued the postmistress, "they came over after him from the Old Country, and took him back to put him in a debtor's prison. He swore the charges was false, and refused to pay the twenty pounds which would have gotten him out of prison. It took more'n twenty years to prove his innocence, cuz he wouldn't pay one cent to buy it. When he was free agin at last, he come ovah to Swan's Island; but he was an old man then, and only lived three days after'n he got there." We remember asking if there were any of the descendants of the original settlers living on the island now. "Ay-yuh," she replied with the typical Down-East equivalent of "yes." "There're some Stockbridges and a few others." Later we learned from the purser that she herself was a Stockbridge, a direct descendant of one of the first families, but had been too modest to tell us!

* * *

We went back on deck then, and looked across the water to the distant blue humps of Mt. Desert. The breeze had stiffened, and little sailboats were winging their way like white butterflies. "There's Swan's Light," someone called, and we stood up by the rail, glad to leave our hard little chair. There it was, the tower, the keeper's house and the tiny building covering the fog-bell, all as glistening-white as the wings of the gulls which soared between us and the sun.

The arms of the little harbor opened up to us, as we rounded the light-house point, and soon we had stepped ashore at the open wharf to be the objects of the silent stares of those Islanders, who always gather to witness the arrival of the daily "butt." One of our passengers, an old man, was evidently returning home, and we were somewhat embarrassed at the implication directed at us by an Islander, who called out: "Hi, Hiram, glad to see yer. Am always glad to see my old neighbahs, but can't say I care much for this summer stuff what comes around." We knew that this wasn't a representative Island welcome, but only the expression of one bound by the past, resentful of change.

* * *

Our postmistress was as cordial as a Mayor and a Chamber of Commerce all rolled up in one! She directed us to a home on the hill, where we had a home-cooked "shaw dinnah" with all the trimmings! And a beautiful view of the sapphire-blue harbor, on whose lap rocked the brightly-painted lobster buoys and small boats. Wild-flowers were blooming all along the shore: fields of trim little white daisies, as neat as the small white houses along the village road; orange and yellow paint-brush, and gay buttercups. We started up the winding road for the light-house, then, our feet keeping time to the putt-putt of the engines in the fishing boats off shore. We remember the huge old lilac bushes laden with bloom, in nearly every door-yard. We remember how the sudden warning blast of the steamer whistle startled us. Reluctantly we retraced our steps. So untarnished by tourist contact was this tiny harbor village that there was not a single picture postcard or souvenir to mar its primitive naturalness, and only with difficulty could we locate even a "soft drink" to slake our thirst before climbing on board.

A group of Islanders were gathered again at the dock to see us off. "Come again," they looked as if they wanted to say, but their Yankee reticence would not let them voice it. Postmistress Stockbridge stood on the porch of her little seaside home as our steamer puffed out of the harbor, waving steadily to us until we had rounded the point. We gave one last longing look at the unattainable light-house, and mentally climbed once into the keeper's life-boat, and slid down its runway over the rocks into the sparkling blue water. Then we settled down into our stiff little decks chairs, cooling our sunburn in the afternoon breeze, gazing dreamily at the big white clouds drifting above, and feeling a special kind of peace from our day with the sea and sky, and happy contact with honest, kindly Island folk.

* * *

"The last of the Islanders taken over by the Navy"—Where can we go now on a June morning, when the sea calls, and the sky calls, and all our duties are stuffed into a locked drawer, together with our conscience? And what will the Islanders do without a "butt" to meet, and truant Mainlanders to wonder at?

B. F. P.

By Courtesy of the Swedish Travel Information Bureau, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SEA GULLS": *A Painting by Bruno Liljefors*

THE SWEDISH ARTIST, Bruno Liljefors (1860-1939), was born in Upsala, and it was to the ancient university city that he returned from his many foreign visits. He began to draw at an early age, and his sketches were, from the start, concerned with animal life. At nineteen years of age, he enrolled in the Royal Academy of Art, later finishing his studies in France and Germany.

Liljefors's fame rests upon the genuine and accurate knowledge he brought to his work. From childhood, he intimately familiarized himself with his subjects—he knew their structure, their individual habits, characteristics, and temperament. Said Mr. Liljefors himself in this connection: "The movements of animals are measured—never showing a troubled haste, even in the swiftest tempo and the most trying situation—and so logical and so well co-ordinated that a posture can never be ugly."

The artist is well represented in the museums of Europe and America.

"Η ΑΠΩΛΕΙΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΚΕΡΔΟΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Τὰ ὑλικὰ κτήματα δυνατὸν νὰ χαθοῦν ἢ νὰ καταστραφοῦν, ἀλλὰ τὰ πνευματικὰ γεγονότα τῆς ὑπάρξεως, ἡ ὑγεία, ἡ εἰρήνη, ἡ εὐτυχία, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα, δὲν δύνανται νὰ χαθοῦν, ἂν καὶ ἡ ἀδιαφώτιστος ἀνθρωπίνη αἴσθησις δυνατὸν νὰ τὰ ἀβλεπτήσῃ. Ἐπὶ πλέον, ἡ ἀληθὴς ἀντίληψις τοῦ Θεοῦ καταστρέφει τὴν ψευδῆ αἴσθησιν ἥτις θὰ ἐσκότιζε τὴν ἀναγνώρισίν μας τῆς τωρινῆς τελειότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τῆς πάντοτε παρούσης ἁγάπης καὶ φροντίδος τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Τί εἶναι ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ἐπιθυμοῦμεν πράγματι νὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν; Ὁ Ἀπόστολος Ἰάκωβος εἶπεν (Ἰακ. 4:3), "Αἰτεῖτε, καὶ οὐ λαμβάνετε, διότι κακῶς αἰτεῖσθε." Τὸ νὰ προσευχώμεθα δι' ὑλικὰ πράγματα εἶναι νὰ αἰτῶμεν κακῶς, νὰ αἰτῶμεν δι' ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ὁ Θεός, τὸ Πνεῦμα, δὲν χορηγεῖ. Ἕνας ἐμπιστευόμενος τὴν ὕλην λαχταρᾷ διὰ τὴν ὑγείαν, τὴν ἱκανοποίησιν, καὶ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν ἄτινα ἐσφαλμένως πιστεύει ὅτι ἡ ὕλη δύναται νὰ δώσῃ ἢ νὰ ἀφαιρέσῃ. Τὸ νὰ κυτάζωμεν διὰ τὰς ἰδιότητας αὐτὰς εἰς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν εἶναι πράγματι νὰ τὰς αἰσθανώμεθα, καὶ νὰ τὰς εὑρίσκωμεν ἐκδηλουμένας εἰς τὰ ἀνθρώπινα πράγματα διότι ὁ Θεὸς γνωρίζει τὴν ἀνάγκην ἡμῶν. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπε (Ματθ. 6:33), "Ζητεῖτε δὲ πρῶτον τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην αὐτοῦ, καὶ ταῦτα πάντα προστεθήσεται ὑμῖν." Τὸ νὰ ζητῶμεν νὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν τὴν ἀντίληψιν τῶν θείων πραγματικοτήτων, προσπαθοῦντες νὰ ἐκφράζωμεν βοηθητικότητα καὶ ἁρμιλαυτίαν, εἶναι νὰ ζητῶμεν εἰλικρινῶς, "πρῶτον τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ." Ἡ στάσις αὕτη φέρει πνευματικὰ πλούτη καὶ ὅλα τὰ καλὰ καὶ ἀπαιτούμενα χρειώδη ἐπίσης προστίθενται— ἐκδηλοῦνται εἰς τὴν τωρινὴν πεῖραν.

Κατὰ τὸν Ἐκκλησιαστὴν (3:6) ὑπάρχει "καιρὸς τοῦ ζητῆσαι, καὶ καιρὸς τοῦ ἀπολέσαι; καιρὸς τοῦ φυλάξαι, καὶ καιρὸς τοῦ ἐκβαλεῖν." Τώρα εἶναι ὁ "καιρὸς τοῦ ἀπολέσαι: . . . καιρὸς τοῦ ἐκβαλεῖν" τὴν πλάνην τοῦ παραδέχεσθαι τὴν δυσαρμονίαν ὡς πραγματικὴν ἢ ἀναπόφευκτον; καὶ τώρα εἶναι ὁ "καιρὸς τοῦ ζητῆσαι, καὶ . . . καιρὸς τοῦ φυλάξαι" τὴν ἀντίληψιν ὅτι ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος καθ' ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ἀσύδοτος εἰς τὰς σκλαβωνούσας κακὰς δοξασίας. Ἐπὶ πλέον, ἡ ἀπώλεια θησαυρισθέντος τινὸς ὑλικοῦ κτήματος θὰ ἀποζημιωθῇ καὶ τὸ κέρδος θὰ ἐξασφαλισθῇ ἐὰν ἡ σκέψις ἐξεγερθῇ πρὸς τὴν ἀληθῆ αἴσθησιν τῆς κατοχῆς καὶ τῆς ἐκδηλώσεως παγκοσμίως βοηθητικῶν πνευματικῶν ἰδιοτήτων, ὡς τὴν αὐτολησμοσύνην, τὴν μεγαλοψυχίαν, τὴν χαράν, καὶ τὰ παρόμοια. Ἀκόμη καὶ ἐν ὥρᾳ δοκιμασίας, ἡ θεραπεία ἐξακολουθεῖ· καὶ ἡ νίκη ἐπὶ τοῦ κακοῦ εἶναι βεβαία ἐὰν αἱ φίλαυται ἐπιθυμίαι, ἡ ἀγανάκτησις, καὶ ἡ πεποίθησις εἰς τοὺς ὑλικοὺς τρόπους παραιτηθοῦν. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἔχει δώσῃ σοφὴν συμβουλὴν εἰς τὸ ποίημά της, "Ἡ Ἑσπερινὴ τῆς Μητρὸς Προσευχή" (Ποιήματα, σ. 4), ὅπου λέγει:

"Περίμενε, καὶ ἀγάπα περισσότερον διὰ πᾶν μῖσος, καὶ μὴ φοβεῖσαι
Κακόν,—ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι καλός, καὶ ἡ ἀπώλεια εἶναι κέρδος."

Ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεός, τὸ ἀναλλοίωτον καλόν, εἶναι τὸ Πᾶν-ἐν-παντί, οἱαδήποτε αἴσθησις ἀπωλείας δύναται νὰ εἶναι μόνον φαινομενική, ὄχι πραγματική. Φαίνεται νὰ ἔχωμεν χάσῃ φιλτάτους; Ἂς ἐπαναβεβαιώσωμεν τοὺς ἑαυτούς μας μὲ τὴν ἐλευθερώνουσαν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι ἂν καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐσκοτισμένην ἀνθρώπινον σκέψιν ἡμῶν φαίνεται νὰ ἔχουν χαθῇ, ἡ ἀληθὴς ἑαυτότης των εἶναι ἀθάνατος. Μία αὐξάνουσα αἴσθησις τῆς παντοχοῦ παρουσίας, καὶ παν-περιεκτικότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ μᾶς βοηθεῖ νὰ ἴδωμεν ὅτι οὐδεὶς δύναται νὰ εἶναι ἔξω τοῦ σύμπαντος τῆς δημιουργίας Του, ὅπου πάντα διατηροῦνται ὑπὸ τὴν αἰωνίαν, τρυφερὰν φροντίδα τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Οὐδὲν ἀνθρώπινον συμβεβηκός, οὔτε ἀκόμη "ὁ ἔσχατος ἐχθρός," δύναται νὰ ἀναχαιτίσῃ τὴν ἐνέργειαν τοῦ θείου Νοός, ὅστις κρατεῖ διὰ παντὸς πάσας τὰς ἰδέας του ἐν τελειότητι καὶ ἑνότητι μὲ τὴν θείαν Ἀρχήν. Ἡ εἰρήνη τῆς καρδίας τὴν ὁποίαν φαίνεται νὰ χρειαζώμεθα δύναται νὰ ἀποκτηθῇ καὶ νὰ διατηρηθῇ. Αἱ πνευματικαὶ ἰδιότητες εἶναι ἀνεξάρτητοι τῶν ὑλικῶν καταστάσεων. Θεΐως χορηγηθεῖσαι, εἶναι αἰωνίως ἰδικαί μας νὰ τὰς ἀνταναλῶμεν.

Δυνατὸν ἡ συνήθης προμήθεια ἑνὸς νὰ φαίνεται ὅτι ἐχάθη. Ἂν καὶ εἰς στερῆται χρημάτων ἢ ἐργασίας, ὁ Θεὸς μένει ἡ ἀληθὴς πηγὴ τῆς προμηθείας. Μία τοιαύτη κατάστασις δύναται νὰ γίνῃ εὐκαιρία νὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν τὴν συναίσθησιν ὅτι ἡ προμήθεια δὲν περιορίζεται ἢ βασίζεται ἐπί τινος πράγματος ἢ ἀνθρώπου, ἀλλ' εἶναι ἀπεριόριστος καὶ ἤδη ἐντὸς τῆς συνειδήσεως ἑνὸς τῆς πανταχοῦ παρούσης Ἀγάπης. Ἡ ἀπεριόριστος νοημοσύνη ἣν ὁ Θεὸς ἔχει δώσῃ εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὅταν ἐννοῆται, ἀποτελεῖ τὴν προμήθειαν ἡμῶν, καὶ μόνον χρειάζεται νὰ χρησιμοποιηθῇ. Οὕτω ἡ ἀνάγκη ἑνός, ἤτις εἶναι πάντοτε διανοητική, ἔχει ἤδη χορηγηθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς ἀπείρου νοημοσύνης, θείας Ἀγάπης. Αἱ Γραφαὶ μᾶς βεβαιοῦν (Ἡσαΐας 65:24, 25): "Καὶ ἔσται πρὶν κεκράξαι αὐτοὺς ἐγὼ ὑπακούσομαι αὐτῶν, ἔτι λαλούντων αὐτῶν ἐρῶ Τί ἐστιν; . . . οὐκ ἀδικήσουσιν οὐδὲ λυμανοῦνται ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρει τῷ ἁγίῳ μου, λέγει Κύριος." Ἐμμένων εἰς νοημόνως εἰς τὴν ἀληθῆ αἴσθησιν τῆς τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀφθόνου προμηθείας πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, καὶ βελτιώνων τὴν ἀντίληψίν του τοῦ πνευματικοῦ γεγονότος, θὰ εὕρῃ τὴν ἀνθρώπινον ἀνάγκην του ἱκανοποιημένην.

Ὁ Θεὸς συναισθάνεται πάντοτε τὴν τελειότητα, τὴν ὁλότητα καὶ ἁρμονίαν Αὐτοῦ, καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν Αὐτοῦ, τέλειον, ὑγιῆ, ἁρμονικόν· καὶ ἡ συναίσθησις αὕτη τῆς τελειότητος ἀνήκει εἰς τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὅστις ἀνταναλᾷ τὸν Θεόν. Πόσον παρηγορητικὸν εἶναι νὰ μάθωμεν ὅτι ἡ ὑγεία εἶναι μία τωρινὴ πνευματικὴ κατάστασις! Πράγματι, ἡ ὀρθὴ ἀντίληψις τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῆς Ἀληθείας, καθὼς ἀποκαλύπτεται ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, εἶναι ἐπαρκὴς νὰ μᾶς βοηθήσῃ νὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν τὴν πνευματικὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἥτις ὑπῆρξε πάντοτε ἡ δικαιωματικὴ κληρονομία ἡμῶν ὡς τελείας ἐκφράσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη βοηθεῖ ἐκείνους οἵτινες εἶναι ἕτοιμοι καὶ πρόθυμοι νὰ παραιτήσουν τὰς ἀβεβαίας ὑλικὰς θεωρίας διὰ νὰ ἀποκτήσουν μίαν εὐαπόδεικτον ἀντίληψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς τῆς μόνης θεραπευούσης καὶ ἐπανορθούσης δυνάμεως. Ὁδηγεῖ τὴν σκέψιν μακρὰν τῆς μελέτης τῆς ἀπωλείας, τῆς στερήσεως, καὶ τῆς ἀσθενείας, πρὸς τὴν θετικὴν ἀναγνώρισιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς τελείας δημιουργίας Αὐτοῦ ὡς τῆς μόνον πραγματικῆς, καὶ στρέφει τοὺς μελετητάς της ἀπὸ τὴν αἴσθησιν τῆς ὑλικῆς ἀπωλείας πρὸς τὸ διαρκὲς κέρδος ἐν τῇ κατανοήσει τῆς τωρινῆς πνευματικῆς ὑπάρξεως.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mass Blackout

Through the shallow moonlight
The spasmodic drill
Of a siren whistle
Penetrates the still,
Throwing up a mountain
To stand off men and men
So neither shall be witness
To the other then,
When multitudes of street lights
In the lap of town
Drop without reluctance
Into blackened ground,
And wardens like Orion
And dogs like Sirius
On the south sky's margin
Are watching over us.
And who but moles among us
Would bury in the dust
When heaven's starry banner
Flows flag-like over us.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

"Loss is gain"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MATERIAL POSSESSIONS may be lost or destroyed, but the spiritual facts of being, health, peace, happiness, and the like, cannot be lost, though the unenlightened human sense may lose sight of them. Moreover, the true understanding of God destroys the false sense which would cloud our recognition of man's present perfection and of God's ever-present love and care.

What is it that we really desire to gain? The Apostle James said (James 4:3), "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss." To pray for material things is to ask amiss, to ask for that which God, Spirit, does not bestow. One trusting in matter yearns for the health, contentment, and security which he erroneously believes it can give or take away. To look for these qualities in divine Mind is truly to realize them, and to find them made manifest in human affairs, for God knows our need. Jesus said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Seeking to gain the understanding of divine realties, striving to express helpfulness and unselfishness, is to honestly seek "first the kingdom of God." This attitude brings spiritual riches, and all the good and needful things required are also added—manifested in present experience.

According to Ecclesiastes (3:6) there is "a time to get, and a time to lose; a time to keep, and a time to cast away." Now is "a time to lose; . . . a time to cast away" the error of accepting discord as real or inevitable; and now is "a time to get, . . . and a time to keep" the understanding that the real man in God's likeness is immune to enslaving evil beliefs. Moreover, loss of some treasured material possession will be compensated and gain ensured if thought is awakened to the true sense of possessing and expressing universally helpful spiritual qualities, such as self-forgetfulness, generosity, joyousness, and the like. Even during a time of trial, healing is going on; and victory over evil is sure if selfish desires, resentment, and reliance on material means are relinquished. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given wise counsel in her poem, "Mother's Evening Prayer" (Poems, p. 4), where she says:

"Wait, and love more for every hate,
and fear
No ill,—since God is good, and loss
is gain."

Since God, unchanging good, is All-in-all, any sense of loss can only be apparent, not real. Do we seem to have lost loved ones? Let us reassure ourselves with the liberating truth that though to our darkened human thought they appear to be lost, their true selfhood is immortal. An increasing sense of God's ever-presence and all-inclusiveness helps us to see that no one can be outside the universe of His creating, where all are maintained under divine Love's eternal, tender care. No human event, not even "the last enemy," can arrest the activity of divine Mind, which forever holds all its ideas in perfection and in unity with divine Principle. The peace of heart which we seem to need can be gained and retained. Spiritual qualities are independent of material conditions. Divinely bestowed, they are eternally ours to reflect.

Possibly one's usual supply seems to be lost. Though one lacks funds or employment, God remains the true source of supply. Such a situation can be made an opportunity to gain the realization that supply is not limited or dependent on something or somebody, but is limitless and already within one's consciousness of ever-present Love. The illimitable intelligence which God has bestowed upon man, when understood, constitutes our supply and needs but to be utilized. Thus one's need, which is always mental, is already supplied by infinite intelligence, divine Love. The Scriptures assure us (Isaiah 65:24, 25): "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear. . . . They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, saith the Lord." Understandingly clinging to the true sense of God's affluent provision for man, and improving one's understanding of the spiritual fact, one will find his human need met.

God is ever conscious of His perfection, wholeness, harmony, and of man in His image and likeness, perfect, whole, harmonious; and this consciousness of perfection belongs to the real man, who reflects God. How comforting it is to learn that health is a present spiritual state! Indeed, a right understanding of the Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, is adequate to help us gain the spiritual freedom which has always been our rightful heritage as God's perfect expression.

Christian Science is helping those who are ready and willing to forsake uncertain material theories to gain a demonstrable understanding of God as the only healing and restoring power. It leads thought away from the contemplation of loss, lack, and sickness to the positive recognition of God and His perfect creation as alone real, and is turning its students from a sense of material loss to enduring gain in the realization of present spiritual being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Shell in the Hand

Within this shell held in the open hand,
Is heard the sea's long dynasty of sound,
The flight of water over shifting sand,
The sound of water over marshy ground.
Caught in this narrow hollow is the spume,
The spindrift by the reedy creeks where otters
Swim by the willows and the kelp is strewn,
Upon the satin of the sleeping waters.

Bend down the ear and hear a music wake
Curling again in silver and in foam,
Hear the sea's viol when its surges break
Across the reefs when the low tide turns home,
To wash along the shingle and leave there,
Music's immortal imprint on the air.

HAROLD VINAL

In Love With The Middle West

THERE WAS THAT SOLACE,—that the natural seasons could be reaped never-endingly. And that was what the Hoosier counted on most of all, was bound up with, even when he no longer depended upon the land for his own existence. Especially was he aware of and in love with the bright, showy seasons of transition that so grace his Middle West, the one of conception and burgeoning, the other of fertility and harvest. . . .

And it is no wonder that he loves this land, this very quiet, this unassuming land which for the most part rolls so gently toward the horizons. Each winter he awaits the spring. Waits to see the willows turn faint green by the brooks and rivers, the redbud flaunt its stars against the uncertain skies, then the surprising sassafras and the mellifluous odor of hawthorn and wild crab, the white catalpa and the tulip-tree blossoms, and the final crowning glory, when the days grow warm, of the dogwood. He watches for the wild phlox and the violet, pushing through November's fallen leaves; he listens for the meadow-lark's first whistle. The streams run full and muddy and the fields are dark with wet earth or gently yellow-green with the promise of the coming wheat, and all the ripening cereals.

And then after that exhausting carnival which follows, that loud and blatant diapason of the summertime when there is everything and the side roads, stark between the bursting fields, are heavily fringed with dark-green foliage, when the elderberry embroiders every ditch, when the orange day lilies mark every turn, when the pale blue chicory is a poor mocking of the deep sky and the black-eyed susans take the place of larkspur and hollyhock and even sunflower in the barnyard, and when at last the pawpaws ripen—when all this gigantic display has vanished and the nights begin to crisp, comes the final, exultant season: "When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock."—From "Hoosier," by HEATH BOWMAN. (Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The Battle of the World ..... ***By R. D.***

The battle of the Coral Sea was more significant for what it portends than for what it accomplished —and it accomplished much.

It accomplished the routing of a substantial force of the Japanese Fleet.

But the battle of the Coral Sea was more than a daring answer to what may have been a threatened invasion of Australia. It was a prelude and a precursor of things to come. It may be—and this can be put down as more than a layman's judgment—the sign that the United Nations and the Axis have entered the decisive phase of the war.

The military news of the week just ended is suggestive of events still to be faced, for it was not a week of unrelieved rejoicing despite the good cheer which came as its climax. But it was a week in which, for the United Nations, the victories more than offset the defeats, in which initiative won over hesitation.

Reverses and Redress

The week began with reverses; it ended with a measure of redress. Japan's present conquest of Burma and its final severance of the best land supply route to China was met by Britain's bold and efficient occupation of French Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. For the Democracies: no longer too little and too late; instead, signs of a policy of enough and in time.

The outcome of this salutary battle disclosed many things we thought but didn't know for sure; it testified to many things we hoped but needed proved. Among other things:

1. It lifted the curtain on something of the powerful and aggressive striking force the United Nations have been able to place at the disposal of General MacArthur to halt and to drive back the enemy.

2. It inflicted heavy enough losses on the enemy —11 vessels sunk and six badly damaged with nothing approaching comparable losses by the United States—to give the Japanese a tidy down payment on the answer to Pearl Harbor.

Sea and Air Power United

3. It indicated an admirable working technique between sea power and air power on the part of the American forces, for planes and ships fought as a single team with a single objective—the wiping out of the units of the Japanese Fleet which had been assembling for days near the Solomon Islands. It took planes and ships, fighting as one, to do the job. There were planes and ships enough to do it.

4. It underscored and demonstrated in practice the tremendous value of a single, co-ordinated command for the United Nations' forces in the Southwest Pacific. General MacArthur did not go into battle until his command had been clarified and established. There was no room for jealousy between the armed services and there was no room for divided direction. The battle of the Coral Sea showed notable collaboration between the Army and Navy in the pursuit of a common objective. Though primarily a naval battle in its major phase, Army planes accomplished vital reconnaissance, bombed Japanese ship concentrations and earned high credit in seeking out the invasion forces and keeping them under surveillance.

5. Out of this—the largest engagement thus far with the Japanese fleet—the United States Navy emerges the decisive winner. With the forces probably approximately equal, the enemy ships —such as were left—finally took it on the run. The tide of Pacific sea power, though still on the Japanese side because of America's great responsibilities in the Atlantic, may well be beginning to run in our direction and as it moves it gathers speed. Counting in the toll of the latest encounter, Japan's total losses in fighting craft since Dec. 7 stand at one battleship, two aircraft carriers, 19 cruisers and 27 destroyers. These units constitute about 35 per cent of Japan's cruisers and 20 per cent of her destroyers. Her loss in transports and freighters has been large and her capacity to replace them is small.

Defense Attitude Shelved

6. Finally, there is room for debate on whether this was an offensive or a defensive action. But clearly this is a continuation of an encouraging trend. It was evidenced in the Marshall Islands raid two months ago. It was made pretty clear in the bold bombing of Tokyo. It was demonstrated conclusively in the even-term, decisive victory of the Coral Sea. Bring the American Navy home! moaned Senator Walsh. Where's the American Navy? asked Mr. Hepburn of Canada. The Japanese are finding out where the American Navy is and it is doing very well.

Mr. Churchill's Sunday broadcast plainly hinted at the offensive plans of the United Nations. Again and again he emphasized that now, not later, presently, not next month or next year, is the time to take the fighting to the enemy, and he did not rule out a second major front on the Continent. His words were added evidence that we are at the beginning of the decisive phase of the war. We need not fool ourselves but that there is much fight still left in Germany and Japan. They are on the verge of throwing everything into the struggle to win everything this year—or lose it forever.

The Battle of China has been in progress a decade. We have had the Battle of Poland, the Battle of France, the Battle of Britain. The Battle of Russia continues. The Battle of the Coral Sea, if it is followed up in like fashion, foreshadows the beginning of the final chapter of the Battle of the Pacific.

But now all of these battles are merging into one—and there has really only been one from the start. That is the Battle of the World.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Talks and Resolutions ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

There often are interesting circumstances attending large newsworthy gatherings that are more readily discussed in a column of this sort than in our regular news dispatches. That was the case with the recent convention here of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Reporters who covered this meeting were impressed by a contrast between the social, political, and economic tone of the resolutions adopted at th final session, and that of the speeches and discussions during the rest of the convention. They noted that the main speakers were broad in their conceptions of both domestic and world affairs, that they avoided petty, personal, or professional controversy, that they were actually liberal on some points, that they laid primary stress on unity behind the war program, and that they were global, at least non-isolationist, in their views

This same flavor was reflected in the round-tabl discussions, and in corridor conversation. Delegates listened with rapt interest and vigorously applauded speakers who expounded the world view, who advocated wisdom and temperance in criticism of the nation's wartime leaders.

But then—came the resolutions. These mentioned briefly, almost incidentally—albeit earnestly enough—the readiness of American business to sacrifice in the interest of an all-out war. From there on, though, it was a matter of defense—defense from labor and the New Deal. The traditional controversies, the traditional problems—brought up to date—the difficulties and rights of American business, big and small, paraded through the hotel convention room and across the pages of the resolutions, crowding out a sense of the larger concerns of the nation and of mankind.

There was no hint of the international view which had become a sort of secondary theme for the convention sessions. There was no mention of the responsibilities of business, along with labor and government and the general public, in the peaceful world to come; of the need, as expounded by so many of the convention speakers, for a complete smashing, now and forever after, of the bars of isolationism which have contributed so largely already to the plight of the world.

Why? Well, for one thing, while there were some 2,000 delegates, there were not more than 200 present when those resolutions were finally adopted. It was the last session. The others had gone home. The resolutions were, as adopted with some changes, prepared in advance by a small group of able and earnest business men, intent on producing a virulent platform, the kind that could stand up against the onslaughts of New Deal reformism. It served that purpose, but so intent were the platform fashioners in this one job, and so satisfied were the majority of the delegates in the proceedings up to that point, that there simply was no one left to carry on with the broader view. The trees obscured the woods. And though we believe American business as a whole is fed up with isolationism, in a political as well as commercial sense now, the wind-up of this Chamber of Commerce meeting would not, unfortunately, so indicate.

The news that went on to the financial pages centered around the open shop and strikes and taxes. And perhaps rightly so. Those are most important, fundamentally important. But you might not know that business is interested too in larger, even more fundamental things. That's why we're talking more about it here in this column, to let you know that the delegates to the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are not as unconcerned with these larger things, not as negatively concerned with the smaller things, as you might suspect.

To Change the Subject:

Priority for Serving With Joy ..... ***By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick***

We have a little priority all our own at our house. The Government didn't give it to us, and we feel quite sure the Government will not want to take it away. It's like Stevenson's little shadow in that "it goes in and out" with us, but not at all like it when it comes to usefulness, for it is certainly useful. We call it Our Joy in Doing What We Can.

To illustrate, take the matter of the cow.

"I wish that we could have a cow," mused my wife one winter evening last year.

Now you just can't have a cow in an apartment. You may read all that the ads say about contented bovines, and in fancy you may picture how pleasant it would be to look out your front-room window and see the chewing of a cud, not to mention the delight of hearing your very own moo once in a while.

But that mental picture must be the end of the matter for you: cows and apartment life don't belong together. But if, like us, you have a laundry yard about twenty feet by five, with a neat little sidewalk down the middle, you can have something almost as nice. You can have a few carrots growing.

Carrots and Nasturtiums

In fact, as we found, you can have more than carrots. Last year our tomato plants that we set out in March (this in California) were bearing fruit even through November. And we had radishes, parsley, and turnips. We had nasturtiums, too, and pansies, and we had a few string beans. Hardly strange, then, that this year the flair for Victory Gardens should have found us eager workers. We have calendulas and a rose bush for morale, and carrots, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, and cabbages for utility.

Someone says, "Yes, but what about the wisdom of not buying too many garden tools at this time when the farmers ought to have priority in the matter? Are you being patriotic in talking up this garden business?"

Our answer is, Use your elbow. It's as good as a trowel. A kitchen spoon will also come in handy. Get your fingers in the dirt. Be resourceful. Find out that all adages to the contrary, you can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Do what you can.

Take, again, the matter of bicycles.

Bicycles are hard to get these days unless you have a priority number from Washington. But maybe your wife or your little girl has one. Had you thought of using it? I won't soon forget the first time I sallied forth on my wife's new two-wheeler!

A Lesson of Maturity

It was a hot day, and it didn't get any cooler the longer I rode. I hadn't ridden for years, and certainly I never had been on a woman's bicycle. As a boy, I should have preferred walking anytime to the indignity of a girl's bike. But maturity told me not to bother about such things.

So I puffed along until I got lost. Finally I came to a very steep hill. Seeing my chance to get off and walk, I was about to breathe easier when out of nowhere popped two little boys with big grins that told me they weren't overlooking the fact I was riding on a girl's bicycle. "Sissy!" shrilled one of them. Did I dismount? I did not. I huffed and I puffed and I rode up that hill to the bitter top.

Pride hasn't had any joyrides on my handlebars since then. Now that every other person around here rides to work on a bicycle, I suppose nobody thinks twice about the picture I present. And because attitude has triumphed over opinion, I say that here is another case of need met through Our Joy in Doing What We Can.

It looks as though a good many industrial concerns are working along much the same line. When they can't get a tool because of priorities, they make something else do. I hope they don't leave the joy out of it. It's not so good to be serious about such things these days; they work better when there's a bit of laughter in the heart. Incidentally, I haven't heard my wife wish for a cow lately. She's too pleased with the tomato plants to ask for more.

U. S.-Italians Make Their Choice—For Democracy

Before Pearl Harbor most of them were both pro-American and pro-Fascist, but not now.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Keystone

This Typical Italian Bakery in East Side New York Might Be Duplicated in Any American City

Crowded quarters, basement or up-over-the-shop rooms, a large family of lively, velvet-eyed children who have to play on the streets—this is the heritage of many an Italian-born family living in the United States. For the older members, especially the women, there has been small opportunity or incentive to learn the ways and language of America. The families, however, gradually get ahead, whether in city or on truck farm, for every member works. Today many of the younger generation are in college or hold college degrees.

Italian-language publications in the United States often write of "the 10,000,000 Italo-Americans." Every nationality group has a tendency to exaggerate the number of its members and if the figures given by all the groups were added up they would give the United States more than 200,000,000 inhabitants.

However, without any exaggeration, the number of Americans of Italian origin is large—probably they are not fewer than 6,000,000. And most of them have at one time felt attached to Mussolini. They have looked upon Il Duce as their hero. They have felt a strong devotion to Fascist Italy. Such a situation created a problem. The war placed Americans of Italian origin in a very difficult position.

All this, however, does not mean that this group of Americans are disloyal. It is true that most of them do not want Italy to be defeated. But it is, also, true that most of them don't want America to be defeated. That must mean they are inconsistent. Of course, they are inconsistent. A great many people are. But to be inconsistent, does not necessarily mean to be disloyal. It may only mean that one has to make a hard choice.

For example, most Americans abhor war. However, most Americans are devoting most of their energy to prosecuting a war. They have loyally made their hard choice. So have most Italo-Americans.

Branches in Most States

The leading Italo-American organization in the United States is a lodge or insurance society, that has branches in most states, and is called, "The Order of the Sons of Italy." It has been very aggressive in its defense of Mussolini's Italy, has kept in close touch with Rome, has constantly cooperated with Mussolini's agents, the Italian Consuls, and has disseminated among its 100,000 members glowing reports about Fascist achievements. The present Supreme Venerable, meaning National President, of "The Sons of Italy" is Honorable Felix Forte, Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. Somewhat less than a year ago, Boston University, which is a Methodist institution of high standing, gave Judge Forte the title of Doctor of Laws, said to be "the highest degree within its gift."

The following citation accompanied the degree, "To Felix Forte, an Associate Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts . . . learned, loyal, just judge, the ardor of whose American patriotism is as a bright and shining light."

Can it be true that the National President of an order that has been ardently pro-Mussolini, is an ardent American patriot? Strange as it may seem, one may believe that that citation of Boston University, regarding one of its own alumni, is accurate. The Most Venerable of "The Sons of Italy," and most of the "sons" themselves may be considered loyal to America, even as Italy fights America.

To understand this paradox, one must recall how Americans are made. The Italians are newcomers. Most have arrived within the last six decades. They are among the most recent immigrants. When they reached here they found most of the rungs in the ladder of advancement pretty well filled; most of the roads of progress were somewhat blocked by earlier settlers.

Best Places Taken

The Italians looked out over the vista of American life and saw ahead of them, along all the best streets and in all the best fields, Yankees, Irish, Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, Czechs, French. The best places were all taken; that means the good houses, the good jobs, political positions, easy chances for working one's way through school, easy opportunities to become somebody.

The Italians, along with certain other newcomers, felt left out in the cold. They moved into the slums, into the old, drab, overcrowded houses through which Yankees, Germans, Jews, Finns, Poles had passed before them. One can imagine that these Italian masses weren't so very happy and America didn't seem to them a very glowing "promised land."

One must keep in mind, also, where most of these newest Americans came from. The vast majority of them emigrated from Southern Italy, where they had been uneducated, destitute, and very much neglected. When they left, Italy was a poor, rather newly unified kingdom that had hardly won an equal place among the great powers.

The streams of immigrants, pouring into Boston and New York harbors from Italy, were fleeing from want and wretchedness. They had never enjoyed the fullness of life. They had never had enough of anything. They had little to look backward to with pride; nothing but a vague American dream and pay checks to look forward to with hope.

And that dream didn't come true for many of them. Most were crowded into large cities, and into areas, which other immigrants thought too poor for occupation. Some became bootblacks, others waiters, many barbers, the majority unskilled laborers. They continued to live in "little Italys." Their bosses and foremen were Italians, their priests were all Italians, they read Italian papers —if any—and naturally, attended only Italian meetings.

How could they learn the American language or American ways? To learn a foreign language is very hard. Suppose you dug ditches all day long or laid bricks or drove a dray wagon or fished, and suppose you didn't know how to read Italian well to begin with! How could you learn American? Suppose, in addition, other Americans were none too friendly and rather superciliously called you unpleasant names. As an adult immigrant, you wouldn't go to American churches, or clubs, or societies, or meetings, or homes. Perhaps you felt lonely and made a beautiful dream picture of Italian woods, hills, orchards and flower-covered plains, with music echoing along sylvan paths. Of course, the emigrants' Italy hadn't been much like that, but envisioned from a drab, odoriferous Philadelphia slum, even a landless peasants' Italy might seem a Garden of Eden

Among the Humble

Many of the Italians in the United States remained aliens. Some hoped to go back home rich, so didn't care to be naturalized. Others were afraid of officials and red tape. Still others dreaded to run the risk of being turned down, of failing in the language examination and having their own children feel ashamed or chagrined. So hundreds of thousands of Italians remained formally as outsiders, without citizenship papers. In many ways they suffered discrimination. They were among the lowliest and humblest of Americans. Multitudes of them didn't have much reason for feeling very enthusiastic about their new country or about the fruits of democracy.

In addition, they often heard it charged that Italians were soft, that they were poor fighters, that they had always been badly governed, that their real place in life was to serve meals to Northerners or to shine their shoes, or at best, to sing them romantic songs about Carmen and Aida. Recalling heroic Garibandi, wise Cavour, and a dozen famous Roman Caesars, the Italians in America resented being looked upon as a soft, cowardly people.

Then, 20 years ago, a star seemed to rise in their sky. Italy attracted the attention of the western world. It established a "new regime" and was said to introduce reforms. It grew heroic, also. It marched, sang of empire, shook its fists and wore very nifty costumes. Italy appeared to have a "champion team."

Praise From Il Duce

In addition to all this, its Duce directed his attention to the "Italians in America." Formerly they had been very much neglected. They were just Italian peasants become American toilers. But Mussolini called them fine names. He told them they were somebodies—nothing less, indeed, than the sons of the Caesars and heirs of Rome. That pleasant news may have sounded fantastic, at first. It was just like another Italian opera, like playing at heroics. But "old line" Americans and "old line" American papers were impressed by it. Not a few American tourists came back from Italy and called Fascism good. Solemnly they said, "Mussolini makes the trains run on time!" There was order, too; swamps were drained, more wheat planted, buildings raised.

The Italians won football games; they also became expert fliers and champion automobile racers. Many Yankees heartily praised Fascism. And if it was good enough for Yankee Americans, it was certainly good enough for the Italo-Americans! Of course, other countries were draining swamps and erecting buildings, too. But none made it appear so glamorous as Mussolini.

For the Italians here, Fascism became not a theory or social order, but a source of pride. For them it was, in a grander way, what the pennant-winning baseball team was to Brooklyn. It put them on the map, made them feel important, gave them a place in the world. Why does a Brooklynite glow and cheer and strut when a hired young man from California knocks a little white ball over a fence with a club? You'll have to ask him. Maybe he doesn't know himself. But that he identifies his personal importance with those hired baseball players from distant sand lots is shown by the way he assaults umpires.

Empires affect some people as much as umpires do Brooklyn, only in a different way. We Americans know that. We love victory. We glory in Texas. We once demanded much of western Canada. We remember the Maine. We are profoundly moved by our flag. In the same way, Mussolini, old Rome, new Rome, the importance of Italy made many Italo-Americans happy. They didn't know any more about the corporate system than most Republicans know about Alexander Hamilton's banks, and they were not against democracy; but they liked new Italy.

As an Outlet

If you had built other folks' homes only to live in slums yourself, shined shoes for other folks that they might go to parties, shaved and perfumed other folks who anticipated a delightful evening out, and served ice cream to other elegantly dressed people at glowing, flower-decked banquet tables—after which you always returned to a drab little home, wouldn't you like to dream of a great conquering, blustering, heroic Mussolini?

It must be added, too, that the Italian consuls became very attentive to the Italo-Americans here. It has been noted that very high stationed Americans have felt quite puffed up to receive attentions from consuls representing very small states, so wouldn't an American worker of Italian origin be happy to have a glittering, sparkling consul from Mussolini's new Italy invite him to a meeting? That would be the thrill of a lifetime!

And if you were a struggling Italian "intellectual" in America without much chance of winning fame or fortune here, if you were an editor or teacher or small politician or wholesale gravel seller, and if the glamorous Mussolini invited you to Italy, received you into an "order," gave you a medal and made you feel part of a world empire, very old and very new, wouldn't you feel puffed up! Americans have felt puffed up just by wearing fezzes or white shirts and pretending they were Elks or Sultans or Wizards or Kleagles or something!

For such reasons, most Americans of Italian origin, without being consciously or aggressively anti-democratic, have felt attached to Fascist Italy. Also, because of their feeling of isolation here, the Italians sought solace in clubs of their own.

As they became acquainted with this country, they discovered that most Americans were joiners. Children were scouts, youth became Future Farmers and many other things, college students were members of fraternities, mature men joined secret societies and donned caps and aprons; so the Italians also formed lodges, as Ukrainians, Czechs, Germans, Poles had done before them. The purpose of their orders was friendship, mutual insurance, help in time of need.

Other reasons for founding lodges were the desire of ambitious people to be elected to offices, the yearning of lonely people for parties, the determination of the Giovannis to keep up with the Johanns, the Jansens, the Ivans, and the Joneses.

The chief Italian order, "The Sons of Italy," founded before the first World War, has for many years been sympathetic toward Fascist Italy. Lodges have been named after the Italian king and after the Duce; they have served as channels for Fascist propaganda, have cheered pro-Fascist speeches, listened to pro-Fascist broadcasts.

Italian Papers

In addition, there are 121 Italian-language papers, practically all of which have been sympathetic to Fascist Italy—at least not against it. There has been, to be sure, a crusading anti-Fascist movement known as the Mazzini Society and a few anti-Fascist periodicals, one of which is the Counter Current of Boston and another the noted Il Mondo of New York.

Also, there have been a number of very able, energetic, fearless anti-Fascist Italian refugees in the United States, and a very few anti-Fascist Italian priests here. Nevertheless, most Italians, editors and speakers, most priests, most parochial school teachers and text-book writers, most leading businessmen of Italian origin, most lodges have favored Fascist Italy. In addition, many Italo-Americans supported the America First movement. A few marched with the Nazi Bund. A number have read the inflammatory "Social Justice," whose writings Charles E. Coughlin directed. A large number have shown themselves energetically anti-British.

In view of all that, what are Americans of Italian origin doing now? Most of them are faithfully serving their country, America. They have definitely taken sides with the rest of the nation. Before Dec. 7 Americans of Italian origin didn't have to take sides. They could be both for Italy and for America. After that they had to choose one of the two and they lined up for America.

Of course, there are exceptions. A few Italians have been arrested. Some still get bitter satisfaction from Rome radiocasts. A number continue to oppose the administration. But what impresses the observer is not the amount of opposition and obstruction they show, but the amount of co-operation. The Italian language press shows decidedly less opposition to America's war effort than the American-language press. The Sons of Italy have bought Defense Bonds very liberally.

Honorable Felix Forte

Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts and a well-known Italian-American. Judge Forte is Supreme Venerable of the organization, the Sons of Italy.

The number of Italian-Americans volunteering for military service has been large. Activity of Italo-American organizations for men in the services has been of a high order. Co-operation of Americans of Italian origin in Civilian Defense has been commendable.

At a recent impressive meeting of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of the Sons of Italy held in Boston, 1,400 flags and badges were given to the Italian-American parents of boys in the armed services. They represented not fewer than 2,500 young men of Italian origin, fighting for democracy and the United Nations.

At that time, Judge Forte, national head of the lodge, said "after three months of war only 336 aliens of Italian extraction have been apprehended even for investigation. In Massachusetts all but three have been set free and not one has been sent to a concentration camp." By now, the number apprehended has been somewhat increased, but it is not large.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has sent the following communication to President Roosevelt: "In behalf of all our members, we hereby pledge to you as Commander-in-Chief our undying support and loyalty, safe-guarded and preserved and that ultimate victory may be attained over all enemies of our beloved United States of America. May God give you strength to guide and lead us."

There is no more reason to suspect this resolution than, for example, the recent one of the Republican Party, or those of other American organizations.

A few Italians are disloyal and many are lukewarm, but most are very faithful. Our Di Maggios and La Guardias are just as completely American as our Kelleys or MacArthurs or Garrisons or Knudsens or Morgenthaus. Mazzini and Garibaldi were more truly Italian than Mussolini is. Freedom is not a stranger among Italians.

Third-Place Braves Tomorrow Open Two-Game Set With First Western Visitor

Chicago Begins Invasion; Red Sox Traveling West

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Cardinals and Cincinnati reduced to .500 paces, and the Giants lost in the confusion of the lower regions, it becomes increasingly apparent daily that the Braves have a grand chance this season to stay in the first division of the National League. Third this morning as a result of a Sunday split with the Phils, Casey Stengel may face a western invasion of Allston only two games behind the second-place Pirates and just four from the front-running Dodgers.

You may say the locals lack the class to stay—over the schedule—with such clubs as the Pirates, Cards and Reds. Perhaps they do, although one would never suspect it at the moment. However, there can be no doubt that this club is far superior to its 1941 predecessor, with possibilities that not even Stengel can weigh at this early hour.

Extra Bases

There is a new air about the Braves' dugout. Confidence hits you in the face every time you walk down the steps to the bench. The boys are laughing and talking, slapping one another on the back and, in general, giving you the impression that playing ball these days is a great deal of fun. On the field, too, there is a fresh snap to their practice. And when the game starts—well, a 1941 fan who has not been out this spring wouldn't know them. They usually get a fair exhibition from their starting pitcher. But if he can't make the grade, the help from the bull pen is good. More important, though, the boys can hit for extra bases.

In three week-end games with the Phils the Braves hit five doubles and four home runs. Buddy Gremp, Eddie Miller, Sibby Sisti and Frank Demaree connected for the circuit, bringing the club's total for the season to 14. Those by Sisti and Demaree helped Jim Tobin to his fourth victory, and the ones by Gremp and Miller gave Al Javery his second. The four-bagger output proves more decisively that this new punch of the Stengelmen is not concentrated in any one spot, but rather scattered throughout the lineup.

Like Wallace

More than 20,000 were at Braves Field yesterday and saw the local debut of young Jim Wallace; and although the kid southpaw was beaten, the crowd liked him. You can tell by the way they cheered him from the time he started to warm up, until he disappeared into the dugout for the last time—even after Koy's three-run homer had put the Phils ahead. He had poise, that tricky knuckler and he got himself a hit, but his control wasn't good. It should be better the next time.

Nanny Fernandez again heads the National League in batting this morning. Tom Hughes stopped him in yesterday's second game, but the Braves' third baseman is five points up on Danny Murtaugh, who has had his troubles facing local pitching. Nanny leads the club with 15 runs batted in, but Sisti is crowding him for the honor with 14. A much improved sticker this spring, Sibby, at .296, is also closing in on the .300 circle. And the Buffalo boy is doing all right around second base.

Sox Drop Three

What happened in Philadelphia over the week end came as a shock to Red Sox fans. Joe Cronin figured to pick up two and possibly three easy decisions from the Mackmen before moving into the western sector of the American League, but instead he absorbed three defeats that dropped him to the bottom of the first division. However, it should be encouraging to fans to hear that the Yankees consider the Red Sox and Tigers their chief threats this year, completely ignoring the Indians.

Tomorrow finds both local clubs moving against the West. Here in the Hub the Braves open a two-game series with the Chicago Cubs, who are almost out of sight in the lower half of the standing. Out in the Windy City, the Red Sox open a two-game set with the White Sox. And despite the sour showing in Philly, the Red Sox should rally their resources and be a success in the West. Well anyway, we hope so.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	7	.708
Cleveland	15	9	.625
Detroit	17	11	.607
Boston	14	10	.583
Washington	11	14	.440
St. Louis	11	16	.407
Philadelphia	11	16	.407
Chicago	6	19	.240

Results May 9
Detroit 1, Cleveland 0.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

Results May 10
Philadelphia 4, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 5.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 2.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 7.
New York 4, Washington 3.
New York 3, Wash. 2 (10 inns.)

College Lacrosse

Results May 9
By the Associated Press

Yale 5, Dartmouth 4.
Springfield 6, Tufts 1.
Army 5, Johns Hopkins 2.
Syracuse 4, Cornell 7.

Sophomore Speedster —By Pap'

HURRY, HURRY!!
HE RAN A MILE IN 4:12.6 IN A DUEL MEET WITH YALE ON THE BIG DARTMOUTH INDOOR TRACK
DON BURNHAM
-DARTMOUTH'S SPEEDY SOPHOMORE!!
DROP THAT FOOTBALL!!
DON ANCHORED THE BIG GREEN TEAM TO A VICTORY IN THE TWO-MILE EVENT AT THE PENN RELAYS
COACH HARRY HILLMAN MADE DON FORGET HIS FOOTBALL AMBITIONS WHEN HE SAW HIM RUN AS A FRESHMAN
PAP'
Wide World Features

U. S. Polo Team Captures Title At Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, May 11 (AP)—Despite a frantic last chukker drive that netted the losers three goals, the United States polo team defeated Argentina yesterday, 9 to 6, and annexed the title in the America international tourney.

The first three periods were played on an even basis, the two teams exchanging tallies but in the fourth and fifth the United States foursome built up a six-goal lead.

United States won with three victories in four games, losing only to Mexico. The host team won two and lost two while Argentina, playing with borrowed ponies and with Manuel Andrada in the final three games, won only one and lost three.

A few minutes before the game a civilian parachutist landed in the middle of the field and delivered the first ball to President Manuel Avila Camacho, who donated the gold trophy for the winner. Camacho, after tipping the parachutist with a $200 bill, tossed out the ball.

Penn State Star Sets World Mark In 220-Yard Dash

PITTSBURGH, May 11 (AP)—Barney Ewell, Penn State's Negro sprinter, unofficially broke the world's record for the 220-yard dash around a turn in leading his teammates to a 91-40 track and field victory over Pitt Saturday.

Ewell was clocked in 20.9 seconds in the 220 around a turn, his time being two-tenths of a second under the record of Ralph Metcalfe, former Marquette University star.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
*Fernandez	105	15	36	2	15	.343
Ross	6	0	2	0	0	.333
Kluttz	35	4	11	0	5	.314
Demaree	55	6	17	1	9	.309
Sisti	56	11	16	2	14	.286
Waner	58	9	16	0	8	.276
Lombardi	61	8	16	2	8	.262
Holmes	99	8	25	2	5	.253
Gremp	64	7	16	2	7	.250
Koberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Miller	98	9	24	2	9	.245
Cuccinello	39	1	9	0	3	.231
West	67	9	15	0	4	.224
Cooney	54	8	11	0	1	.204
Masi	9	2	1	0	2	.111
Wietelmann	0	0	0	0	0	.000

*Leading National League in batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Doerr	65	12	26	5	23	.400
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Di Maggio	98	23	32	3	11	.327
Tabor	97	16	31	3	14	.320
Foxx	73	16	23	3	10	.315
Fox	85	14	26	0	20	.306
Pesky	100	16	30	0	7	.300
Williams	88	28	26	7	27	.295
Lupien	21	5	6	0	1	.286
Peacock	55	5	15	0	6	.273
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Finney	10	2	1	0	0	.100
Cronin	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	1	0	0	0	.000

International League

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—International League standings:

	W	L	PCT.
Newark	15	6	.714
Montreal	13	10	.565
Jersey City	12	13	.480
Baltimore	11	12	.478
Syracuse	11	12	.478
Buffalo	10	12	.455
Toronto	10	13	.435
Rochester	10	14	.417

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
ADAM HATS

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Casey Stengel Conversational

Having just returned from a winning tour of the West, Casey Stengel was in a conversational mood.

"I'll say this," said the manager of the Braves. "If my boys keep on playing as they did on the road, no club is going to beat us very much. Hitting, fielding—yes, and pitching—we had it on every team I saw. With a little 'luck,' we would have come out of the West with only one beating. And I'm not kidding you. We were that good.

"That Miller was great at shortstop. Our pitchers loved him. Fernandez surprised me in the field. Remember, the boy is playing a strange position, and in the big league. Give him time. You'd have to whether you wanted to or not, the way he has been hitting.

Gremp Better

"Gremp made a bad play in Chicago and I gave him a lecture," Stengel went on, "but he made me blush by hitting a line drive over the right field wall. And he's doing better around the bag. He's been making pickups for me. You should have seen Waner with that bat. I never saw so many low drives—no higher than the knob on a door. One day he hit three right at the second baseman. I wish West would hit. When he first came up he looked like another Mize, but couldn't field. Now it's just the opposite.

"I just hope our pitching holds up. Tobin should win all year. If the boys hadn't let him down a couple of times, he'd be leading the league in wins. We can get runners around to third base for him, but we can't get them over. I guess we'll have to squeeze in some of these 200 pounders if it keeps up," Casey said, grinning.

Pirates Mean

"Tost is helping us," he continued. "He isn't fast and I wouldn't say he has a lot of stuff, but he can get the ball over and keeps his curve low. So did young Wallace when he beat Pittsburgh. He was curving the ball in to those right-handers and they were hitting grass cutters to the left side. Fernandez and Miller had a workout that day. But the kid was all right. Yes sir, you have to give him a lot of credit. I threw him into a tough spot. Frisch has got a mean club. Outside of Brooklyn, they can give you as much trouble as anyone. They go out after you on the first pitch and keep pouring it to you.

"I didn't get to see Cincinnati. We were able to get in a little batting practice there, but no game. However, you know they aren't going to get bad pitching all year. It isn't that kind of a staff—not with guys like Walters, Riddle and Derringer on it. That club won't play second division ball indefinitely. And another thing, McKechnie is getting rid of a few boys who aren't doing him any good. Whitey Moore, for instance. How much help was he to the Reds?

Braves Winning

"The Cubs aren't going to hurt anybody this year. The Cardinals didn't show me much. They shouldn't have beaten us at all," Stengel said in closing.

From one of the weakest clubs you ever saw in the Grapefruit League, the Braves have developed into a National League nuisance. No longer pushovers for any kind of pitching, they are first division as long as they continue to hit, field and pitch as they did while winning six out of nine in the hostile West.

There are surprises all through Stengel's line-up. Nanny Fernandez, who looked like second string on a high school freshman nine in the South, is the rookie sensation of the league—a good hitter whose defensive work is improving steadily at third base. Stengel has been alternating Tommy Holmes and Johnny Cooney in center field according to the pitching of the other side, but Tommy should be all right against southpaws or right-handers before long.

Tobin, Javery and Tost are starting regularly on the hill, with Earley and Salvo filling in other spots. This Wallace Stengel speaks about made his debut by beating Pittsburgh on six hits. Only 20 years old, he throws a knuckler of the two-finger variety. He can win as long as he gets it over.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	17	7	.708
Pittsburgh	16	11	.593
Boston	14	12	.538
Cincinnati	12	12	.500
St. Louis	12	12	.500
Chicago	11	14	.440
New York	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	7	18	.280

Results May 9
Boston 6, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 2.

Results May 10
Boston 5, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 1, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 5, New York 3.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 3195

Howie Odell Named Yale Grid Coach

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 11 (AP)—A five-months search for a "youthful, up and coming head football coach" ended at Yale Saturday when the university's Corporation approved the selection of Howard (Howie) Odell, of Sioux City, Iowa, former University of Pittsburgh star, as Emerson (Spike) Nelson's successor.

Odell, whose qualifications met with the rigid standards demanded by the recommending Graduate Football Advisory Committee headed by Edwin F. Blair of New York City, was among scores of coaches and prospects who were interviewed for the job of removing Yale from the gridiron doghouse.

One-Year Contract

The new mentor, the Eli's third head coach in three years—Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond in 1940 and Nelson in 1941—was given a one-third contract, and although his salary was not disclosed, the usual starting fee has been between $6,000 and $7,000.

Odell, assistant football coach at the University of Wisconsin, and prior to that at Pitt, where he launched his career shortly after graduation in 1935; Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, was reported to have been the unanimous choice of the committee, the university's Board of Athletic Control, and the Corporation.

Athletic Director Ogden D. Miller, looking relieved, greeted Odell's appointment by stating he was "delighted" with the selection.

Odell is the second non-Yale man to become head coach here. Nelson, whose 1941 eleven lost seven of eight games, was the first. Like Nelson, Odell, one of the youngest and least experienced men ever selected to boss a major college football team, is a native of Iowa.

Second Non-Eli

The former Pitt backfield ace, is expected to come to New Haven from his Madison, Wis., home later this month. It is understood that a motivating factor in his selection was his versatile coaching talents. In addition to football, in which he is described as a keen student and strategist, Odell also is expected to prove of considerable value in teaching basketball and helping in the university's physical education program.

Can Select Staff

Odell was given power to select a staff of assistants. On it, it was announced, will be Reginald D. Root, Yale's head coach in 1933 and present freshman football and varsity lacrosse mentor, and perhaps Ivan (Ivy) Williamson, University of Michigan graduate who is a hold-over from the Pond regime. Williamson can have the job if he wants it, but may join the Navy in a physical training role.

Yale's 1942 football slate calls for games with Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Navy, Dartmouth, Brown, Cornell, Princeton and Harvard.

Minor Leagues

Results May 10
By the Associated Press

International League
Buffalo 7-6, Toronto 4-8.
Newark 4-4, Syracuse 3-6.
Montreal 5-2, Baltimore 1-7.
Jersey City 3-2, Rochester 2-7.

American Association
Milwaukee 8-3, Louisville 4-6.
Kansas City 4-6, Indianapolis 3-1.
Toledo 4-1, St. Paul 3-2.
Minneapolis 2-2, Columbus 1-3 (2nd game, 11inn.).

Pacific Coast
San Diego 9-1, San Francisco 6-2.
Hollywood 13-4, Los Angeles 1-6.
Sacramento 8-2, Portland 1-8.
Seattle 8-3, Oakland 5-4.

Southern Association
Memphis 5-9, Atlanta 4-7.
New Orleans 12-6, Knoxville 4-1.
Nashville 14-6, Birmingham 8-3.
Little Rock 6-2, Chattanooga 3-1.

Eastern League
Albany 3-0, Springfield 2-1 (1st game, 15 inn.).
Wilkes-Barre 9-7, Scranton 6-2.
Williamsport 7-3, Elmira 0-1.
Binghamton 7-0, Hartford 5-3.

Texas League
Oklahoma City 5-5, Shreveport 4-7.
Fort Worth 5-1, Houston 2-5.
San Antonio 6-6, Dallas 5-3.
Tulsa 14-3, Beaumont 13-2 (1st game, 11 inn.).

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Memphis—Cornelius Warmerdam, California high school teacher, barely missed establishing outdoor pole vault record of 15ft. 9¼in. at Cotton Carnival. He cleared height but brushed off bar on way down.

New Haven, Conn.—Yale Corporation approved appointment of Howard Odell, University of Wisconsin assistant, as head football coach.

Los Angeles — Southern California's powerful track team defeated Stanford, 94 1-3 to 36 2-3. Trojan foursome ran mile relay in 3:13.1 for meet record.

New York—Pennsylvania's varsity shell defeated Princeton by four feet and Columbia by two lengths for historic Childs Cup.

Boston—Rutgers' crew won its fourth consecutive Dad Vail trophy with Boston University a surprising second. The American International shell was third and Dartmouth fourth.

New York—Bill Hulse, New York U. senior, defeated Leslie MacMitchell in 1:56 half mile for his first victory over teammate in four years as Violets won fifth Metropolitan Intercollegiate crown in 10 years. MacMitchell won mile in 4:22.1 with Hulse second.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The Pawtucket Rangers won eastern championship of the National Challenge Soccer Cup play-off by beating the Philadelphia Americans, 5 to 0.

Langhorne, Pa. — Jimmy Wilburn, of Indianapolis, set a new world's mile dirt track record of 105.57 miles per hour as auto racing at the Langhorne Speedway came to an end for the duration before a crowd of 33,241. He was timed in 34.10 seconds. The previous record of 103.4 miles per hour was made by the late Tony Willman at Langhorne two years ago. Wilburn went on to win the featured 20-mile sweepstake races in 12 minutes, 25.84 seconds.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	2	2	0	1.000
Tost	3	2	1	.667
Earley	3	2	1	.667
Tobin	7	4	3	.571
Javery	8	5	3	.500
Sain	2	1	1	.500
Salvo	4	1	1	.500
Wallace	2	1	1	.500
Donovan	4	0	0	.000
Hutchings	1	0	0	.000
Hickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brown	1	1	0	1.000
Chase	1	1	0	1.000
Newsome	6	4	1	.800
Wagner	4	3	1	.750
Dobson	4	3	1	.600
Terry	3	1	2	.333
Judd	5	1	3	.250
Hughson	3	0	3	.000
Ostland	2	0	0	.000
Ryba	3	0	1	.000

Hockeyists Await Meeting; Sports Contributing Funds

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Art Ross Hockey Plan

This is the week in which the hockey fan may learn something regarding next season. Art Ross of the Bruins will attend the National Hockey League meeting with a bombshell plan to turn hockey from a private professional venture into a beneficial sport—beneficial to players, rinks, and a common good. The scheme is truly magnanimous in purpose and unheard of in sports practice. It would surpass the gestures of present sports in behalf of charity. Maj. Frederick McLaughlin, owner of the Chicago Black Hawks, last year proposed turning over receipts of all games to some part in the war effort and should be one of those to listen to the Ross plan with a kindly ear.

What About the Army Relief?

There seems to be a preponderant number of sports events in these parts in behalf of the Navy Relief Society as compared with the Army Emergency Relief Fund. While sponsors of this Saturday's Big 8 golf matches at Charles River for the Navy Relief Fund do not expect to draw any overwhelming number of spectators, the golfing fraternity is expected to purchase tickets even though they have no intention of viewing the matches. While this is only a local contribution from golf, the game is planning to exceed its worthy contributions in the last war on a national basis.

MacPhail's Driving Power

Even a yokel will have to admit that Larry MacPhail does things on a large scale. That twilight game between the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants at Ebbets Field, Friday, brought the Navy Relief Fund $58,806 and his personal ingenuity rather than the attraction made such a realization possible. He beat tom-toms and probably brow-beat some persons to accomplish the huge charity fund, but the fact remains that, although Ebbets Field seats only some 32,000 fans, 42,822 tickets were sold.

Boston Will Have Opportunity

Boston will have an opportunity to get behind ball games in behalf of the service relief funds when the Red Sox and Athletics and the Braves and Cardinals play here later. Unfortunately, so far as the Sox are concerned, they cannot call the game a "natural" such as the Dodger-Giants rivalry. If the Braves continue amazing the circuit, the benefit game with the Cardinals should be sufficient of an attraction within itself. When the announcement came out about the Red Sox and Athletics it was greeted with a ho-hum because the A's were considered nothing more than a practice contest, but those three-straight lickings in Philly over the week end smart and change all that.

Odell Choice Is Popular

Selection of Howie Odell as the Yale varsity football coach is a popular one in these parts for the little fellow made many friends when assisting Dick Harlow with the Harvard teams and later as backfield coach at Penn in games played against the Crimson. He has the football knowledge and he is pretty well acquainted with the majority of opponents Yale will face next year. Having been an offense coach all through his career he should be prepared for what is expected of the coming season on attack. Keeping Reggie Root as assistant and Ivan Williamson, if he wants it, are popular choices with Yale men.

Sports Around the Hub

Word on Snead Expected Today

Definite word as to whether Slammin' Sammy Snead can play in the Big Eight tournament at Charles River this Saturday was expected by the Massachusetts Golf Association today, thus rounding out the field which will compete for a $1,500 purse, with all gate receipts going to the Navy Relief Society.

Snead recently enlisted in the Navy as a second class seaman, and as such is subject to naval orders. In view of the circumstances, however, it is thought that the Navy will allow the West Virginia hill-billy who made good to be here.

Definite Starters

Already in the fold as definite starters are Ben Hogan, Craig Wood, Jimmy Thomson, Jimmy Demaret, Byron Nelson, Sammy Byrd, and Horton Smith, the same field with two exceptions as competed at the inaugural tournament at The Country Club last year. Byrd and Smith are replacing Lawson Little and Jug McSpaden. McSpaden was the winner of that first tourney but finds it impossible to defend.

The sale of sponsors' tickets at $10 each has been highly satisfactory and has practically assured the M. G. A. that the total purse will be met before the tournament starts. This means that every admission ticket sold at Charles River Saturday will go directly to the Navy Relief Society. Admission tickets for the 36-hole, one-day affair are priced at $1.65.

* * *

Brown University sailors yesterday won the Henry A. Morss Trophy for the national dinghy championship on the Charles River Basin. Skippers Barningham and Blake in the first division and Romagna and Pulford in the second totaled 313 points to edge M. I. T. by five and one-half points. Harvard was third with 266 points.

* * *

Woodland's Ted Bishop, who has announced his intention of competing merely in regular M. G. A. tournaments and not in the State amateur nor in defense of his New England championship, started out the season Saturday by scoring a 69 to win the annual Framing Country Club open. The lanky title-holder led Fred Hill of Green Hill by three strokes. Low net was taken by Lewis Horowitz of Green Hill with his reduced 61.

* * *

Longwood Cricket Club is getting ready for its annual summer season with expectations that it will be one of its best. Near the bus line, the club feels that many persons who might otherwise be lured to the shore or the mountains will stay in town and take advantages of an "in-town" club. The Presbey Pool opens the week of May 30, following which the net championships get into full swing. The club title event starts June 13; the college girls' championship begins June 16; the State juniors will be held the week of June 22; and the Longwood Bowl invitation tourney, revived for the first time in four years, will take place in August.

* * *

Briefs: Northeastern won its eighth baseball game in nine starts Saturday, edging Connecticut 7-6 . . . With the score tied at 6-all, Mike Azzone went all the way home from first on a sacrifice bunt as the Nutmeggers came up with two wild throws . . . When Maine edged Bowdoin 2-1 and Colby swamped Bates 11-6 Saturday, the State of Maine intercollegiate baseball series was thrown into a four-way tie . . . Each team won three and lost three games . . . Bud Waldstein pitched Harvard to a 11-1 Eastern League victory over Columbia Saturday, allowing just six hits and fanning 10 . . . Vermont University came up with its fifth straight State championship when it defeated Middlebury 13-6.

* * *

George Gilson won four events—both hurdles and both dashes—to lead Holy Cross to an 86-49 victory over Boston College Saturday . . . As a result he was awarded the Crusader Track Trophy . . . Capt. Ray Valente won the 440, 220-yard dash, the discus throw, and took second in the low hurdles, to lead his Tufts trackmen to an 88½-37½ win over the Jumbos' arch rival, Massachusetts State . . . Boston University was swamped on the cinders and in the field by Worcester Tech, 94-41.

* * *

Rutgers won the Dad Vail regatta on the Charles Saturday for the fourth straight year by defeating Boston University by two lengths and American International by 10 . . . Dartmouth was more than 11 lengths in back of the winning crew . . . The Rutgers oarsmen by their victory also captured the Bill Trophy, usually awarded for a separate race between Rutgers, B. U., and Dartmouth, but which was canceled this year . . . Harvard's 150-pound crew won its fifth straight Goldthwait Cup race at the Henley distance Saturday, defeating Princeton by a length and a quarter and Yale by more than two lengths . . . In other races the Harvard jayvees beat Yale and Princeton, while the Yale freshmen beat their two Big Three rivals.

Cotton Bowl Gets Southwest Titlist

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—The Southwest Conference has voted to commit its football champion to the Cotton Bowl with the provision that if that team does not accept, it will not be granted permission to play in any other bowl game.

Six of the seven members cast votes for the rule. The other, the University of Texas, did not commit itself, pointing to its own faculty rule that prohibits the playing of any post-season football games.

COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of May 16, 1942

THE INFANTRY IN THE CLOUDS By Walter A. Wood
Feet on the ground, but head in the clouds is the principle being taught mountain and parachute troops who are trained for snow, blizzard, and high-altitude living and fighting.

GRANDFATHER'S COUNTRY STORE By Phyllis Fenner
Memories for everyone of the days "when we were very young," with sights, sounds and odors of childish delights are a happy change from bombs and battles.

FOOD IS A WEAPON By Representative John H. Tolan
"Every American farm a food factory"—the fifth column of defense—is the goal of government authorities in their determination to supply the Allies with sufficient foodstuffs to win the war.

SCHOOLING THE CHAMELEON CORPS By R. Maillard Stead
How British soldiers are trained in camouflage and individual concealment from air raid attacks.

YEHUDI MENUHIN—PARENT PRODIGY By Lucien Aigner
"I was so busy exploring the immense woods of music, I never realized that I was a prodigy," says this distinguished young violinist, in substance, in an interview in which he gives some "do's and don'ts" for a prodigy or his parents.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	268,000
1942 volume to date	39,211,126
1941 volume to date	47,182,749

Stock Market Steady; Price Shifts Narrow

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Steels, motors and other selected stocks override profit selling for modest gains in the latter part of today's market but many leaders failed to make much progress.

Upward leanings were evident at the start. There was little follow-through and prices wavered in many cases near midday. Bidding expanded a bit thereafter and was sufficient to prop most departments. Fractional plus signs were plentiful in the final hour although minor declines were well distributed.

The ticker tape frequently was at a standstill and transfers for the full proceedings were around 300,000 shares.

The war news made cheerful reading in Wall Street and some of the day's buying was attributed to this influence. Lightening of commitments here and there, however, apparently was based on the idea the two weeks' average recovery might call for at least a mild technical reaction if despatches from the battle fronts should again turn bearish. Washington developments, more than anything else, were watched for speculative and investment clues.

A smattering of new highs for the year was again in evidence. Goodyear common and preferred and Goodrich were among these.

Coca-Cola pushed up 2 points or so on restricted volume. In the resistant division were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Celanese, Consolidated Edison, Chrysler, General Motors, Woolworth, Union Carbide, General Electric, Owens-Illinois and Yellow Truck.

Rising reluctance was exhibited by Standard Oil (NJ), Socony-Vacuum, Caterpillar Tractor, Kennecott, cerro de Pasco and American Smelting.

Supported in the curb were Aluminum of America, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid and Glen Alden Coal. Hesitant issues included Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, Pantepec and Gulf Oil.

Bonds in Modest Rise

Modest price improvement was the rule in today's bond market.

As the final hour approached turnover picked up a bit and advances which had started with junior rails became fairly general.

U. S. governments were about steady, but there was some irregularity in the foreign dollar bond division, where some Latin-American issues, especially those of Brazil, shaded lower in light dealings.

Higher among corporation loans were Alleghany 5s of '50, American & Foreign Power 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Erie 4½s of 2015, International Telephone 5s and Portland Gas 4½s. American Telephone 3½s of '61 and New Haven Road 4½s dipped.

Plan Urges Selling Automobiles Now For Postwar Delivery

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A plan to sell automobiles now for post-war delivery so that the buyers who pay early would have first priorities on peace time production was advanced here by Dr. Rolf Nugent of Washington, chief of the automobile rationing branch of the Office of Price Administration.

Under his proposal salesmen would be kept busy taking orders, the finance companies would handle the deals, and advertising agencies would appeal to the public to buy.

"The consumer would make his payments as before," Mr. Nugent said in an interview, "and would be entitled to a price discount on the purchase just as he receives on a government war bond. I have recommended that the funds so derived, after commissions and other expenses are deducted, be entrusted with the federal reserve system."

Asked if he thought the public would take to the plan, he replied that advertising agencies in the country would have to carry on an extensive educational program and added, "I am convinced that they can do it."

"When you consider," he added, "that after the war the potential demand for automobiles will be enormous, and that retooling of the automobile industry alone will require six months to a year, you can readily see that this action will have a far-reaching effect."

London Stock Market Is Higher

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—The stock market ended on a higher note today, overcoming a tendency to take profits late in the session.

Gains ranging to ¼ of a point were registered by British funds. Argentine Railroad bonds stood out in the foreign department by maintaining most of the improvement posted early.

Industrials were generally steady despite backwardness in some of the store stocks. Home rails improved along with kaffirs. Some of the oils shied away from the higher trend but the diamond stocks held up well.

Money Circulation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation on April 30 totalled $11,765,711,286, equal to $87.63 for every person in the United States, the Treasury reported. On a per capita basis, the April 30 figure represented an increase of $1.42 during the month and of $19.43 since April 30 a year ago.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37½	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38	38	38	
48¾	44¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	+ ¼
7½	5½	Adams Exp .60g	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'y 5
11¾	10	Addressog (1½e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y 9
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	32	31¾	32	— ¼
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅜	A	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 8
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	M'y 9
22⅜	17½	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅝e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
5½	3⅜	Allen Indust (1)	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	M'y 6
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	124¼	124	124	
12½	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
6⅛	4	Allied Strs (.30e)	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
81	65½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66⅛	66½	66⅛	M'y 7
30⅛	22	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	4	24	23½	24	— ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ½e	3	15¾	15½	15½	M'y 6
1⅞	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 5
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'y 9
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	20½	20⅜	20½	
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	9	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4	4	4	
33	23	Am Br Shoe (¾e)	7	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅜
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	27	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	4	64⅝	63½	63⅝	— ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	159½	159½	159½	M'y 5
33	23⅜	Am Car & Fdy	5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
73¾	62	AmCar&Fdry1¾e	2	62½	62½	62½	M'y 7
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	73	73	73	M'y 5
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
22¾	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'y 8
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ½e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
⅝	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ¾
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 8
32	26	Am-Hawaii (3k)	2	27¼	27	27¼	+1¼
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 6
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Apr28
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y 9
13¾	11⅜	Am Ice	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
29⅜	25	Am Ice pf	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	M'y 7
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	7	Am Locomotive	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
89½	76	Am Loco pf 13¾k	1	78	78	78	M'y 4
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 8
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	3	18	18	18	+ ½
⅛	⅛	Am Par & Lt	2	⅜	A	A	— ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APL $6 pf (17½k)	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12	9¾	Am Roll Mill ½e	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¾e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 7
43	36	Am Smelt (2)	7	38¼	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅝
147	134	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	— ⅛
34¼	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30½	30½	30½	M'y 9
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	9	17⅛	17¼	17½	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 9
8¾	7⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	4	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅝
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	91	91	91	—1⅞
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
134¾	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	42	110¾	109½	110½	+ 1¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob (¾e)	3	38¼	38	38	— ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (¾e)	11	39⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅜
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	127	127	127	— ½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	5	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	M'y 5
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 9
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	61	61	61	M'y 9
57⅜	34½	Am Zinc L & S	1	34¾	33¾	33¾	M'y 9
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41	41	41	—1½
28⅝	23⅛	Anaconda (½e)	23	24⅞	24	24	
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13½	13½	13½	M'y 5
10	7⅞	Andes Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 2
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	30	30	30	M'y 8
111⅝	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'y 9
4⅛	2⅞	Armour Ill	8	3	2⅞	3	
67½	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	55	55	55	
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstrong C ⅓e	5	25⅜	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅝
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 9
4	2⅝	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
77½	61⅞	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	1	25	25	25	M'y 6
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	12	37	36⅜	36⅝	+ ¼
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	65½	65½	65½	— ¼
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	3	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y 8
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	34½	34½	34½	M'y 7
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin (.40e)	6	15½	15½	15½	
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	7	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	M'y 7
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	3	44	44	44	M'y 5
9⅛	6¼	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 7
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 7
4½	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3	3	3	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'y 8
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 9
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	15	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 4
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
18⅛	13⅜	Bath Ir W (½e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	M'y 9
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	67	67	67	M'y 5
7⅜	6⅝	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16½	12¾	Bell Aire (2g)	3	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	31½	Bendix Av (2e)	5	33	33	33	
14	9⅞	Benef Ind (.40e)	4	11	10½	11	+ ¾
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'y 9
66⅞	53½	Beth Steel (3e)	12	55¼	54½	55	+ ⅝
121	109⅞	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+1¼
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 8
7⅜	5½	Blaw-Knox .15e	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	11¾	Bliss & Lau (¾e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21⅜	14¼	Boeing Airplane	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn A & B (2)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	14	13¾	13¾	M'y 8
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	11	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅜
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
2½	1⅛	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 6
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	
18⅛	16¾	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	6	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
½	A	Bkly & Q Trans	1	A	A	A	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	12	1	1	1	
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 8
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	M'y 7
14	9⅞	Brunswick (½e)	2	11¼	11	11	
8⅞	6½	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 8
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 9
15⅜	13	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 4
23	18	Bullard Co (2)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
26	19½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'y 8
19¼	14⅞	Burling M (1.40)	3	17	17	17	+ ½
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 9
6¼	5½	Butler Bros .80a	1	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
20¾	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20¼	M'y 7
3⅞	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	M'y 9
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 8
12½	10	Byron Jack (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
		C					
19⅜	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	17½	17⅜	17½	— ¼
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ⅓e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
12½	9⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y 9
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37½	29¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	M'y 5
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	M'y 7
27¾	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
69	54¾	Case (JI) (7g)	2	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅛
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	32¾	32½	32¾	— ⅜
21¼	15	Celanese (½e)	29	16⅝	16	16½	+ ½
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	3	7	7	7	
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 8
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 8
18	14	Cent Violeta 1g	3	15	14¾	15	+ ½
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	M'y 7
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	M'y 7
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 8
17	14½	ChampP&F(1½e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y 9
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	15	29¼	29	29	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90	90	90	M'y 7
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	3	3⅛	3	M'y 1
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	M'y 9
5	3	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	M'y 7
13½	9⅛	Chi Great Wp pf	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 8
17½	12¼	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	Apr22
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 8
⅜	A	Chi Rock Is & P	1	A	A	A	M'y 6
⅞	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	A	A	A	M'y 7
⅜	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 6
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 5
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	3	12	12	12	M'y 7
2¼	1⅜	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 6
56¾	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (2e)	28	57⅜	56½	57⅜	+ ⅞
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 9
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	30	30	30	M'y 7
29	22¼	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	22	22	22	—1
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	2	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	M'y 9
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	2	28¼	28	28	M'y 8
79½	56½	Coca Cola (1½e)	3	66¼	65½	66¼	+2
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	59½	60½	M'y 7
13⅞	11½	Colgate-P (½)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	98½	98½	98½	M'y 4
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A (¾e)	1	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
18½	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y 8
1¾	1⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	35½	35½	35½	— ⅞
6¾	5½	Columbia Pict	2	6	6	6	M'y 9
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	63½	63½	63½	+3
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	8	18½	18	18	— ⅜
100	91½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	91½	91½	91½	M'y 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	18	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'y 1
9¾	7⅜	Comi Solv (.55g)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
⅛	A	Com'th & South	5	A	A	A	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	29½	29¼	29½	M'y 9
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	18	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
3⅜	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr25
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y 8
21½	15⅞	Consol Airc (1e)	12	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
11⅜	9⅜	Consol Cig(1⅝g)	2	10	10	10	
7⅜	4¾	Cons Cop (.10e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14	11⅛	Cons Ed (1.60)	35	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅜
⅞	⅜	Cons Film Ind	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 7
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 8
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 4
6½	4⅞	Consol Oil (⅝)	2	5	5	5	
8¾	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	7½	7½	7½	
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y 9
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	M'y 7
96¼	82	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	83	83	83	M'y 9
13½	12	Container (½e)	5	13	13	13	+ ½
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 9
103½	75½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75½	75½	75½	M'y 8
27¼	21½	Cont Can (½e)	19	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
42	30¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜
39¾	23¾	Cont Motors .10e	5	31⅜	27⅜	31⅛	+ ⅜
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¾e	4	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¾e)	3	16	15½	15½	M'y 7
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	3	9¼	9	9	M'y 8
12½	8⅝	Copper Range (2)	1	9	9	9	M'y 8
45¾	37¾	Copp Clay (2.40)	1	40	40	40	M'y 9
8	5⅜	Corn Exch (.80)	1	6	6	6	M'y 8
20	16⅝	Corn Prod (1.40)	8	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Coty Inc (.15e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
3⅝	2⅜	Coty Internat'l	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 4
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	9	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13⅜	13¾	13¾	M'y 7
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 9
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	M'y 7
11⅞	10	Crown

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Ford Urges Wage Freezing For Duration

DETROIT, May 11 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company has lined up beside other advocates of wage freezing for the war's duration in advance of an anticipated demand from the C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers for a $1-a-day increase.

Personnel Chief Harry H. Bennett, outlining the company's views in a formal statement, observed that "due to the fact that the Government is freezing everything else, there doesn't seem to be any occasion for an increase in salary at this time."

Would Freeze Wages

"The Ford Motor Company," Mr. Bennett said, "is going to ask that wages be frozen for the duration of the war."

Immediately upon learning the Ford attitude the union's National Ford Council, meeting here to draw up ne wcontract demands, went on record "opposing completely" any efforts to freeze wages and advocating adjudication of all wage disputes by the War Labor Board if management and labor negotiations fail.

The council, in a resolution which made no reference to the Ford company, charged that "profiteers who have used the emergency to advance prices and reap handsome profits at the expense of the general public and the war effort are now crying for wage freezing in order to continue their profits."

The council claimed that the cost of living in the United States had increased 13 per cent within the last year, "far outstripping" wage increases and forcing a loss in "real wages" for workers.

Mr. Bennett's statement, in which the company also refused other expected union demands and threatened to seek elimination of the union shop, followed a union official's proposal that the dollar-a-day wage boost be sought.

New Contract

Such a proposal was received by the UAW-CIO Ford Council from Richard T. Leonard, directo rof the union's Ford division. Within a few weeks the union and company will start negotiations over a new contract covering 115,000 workers.

Further discussing wages, Mr. Bennett said:

"In view of the fact that the Government is the sole customer of the Ford Motor Company at the present time, any increase in wages naturally would mean an increase in the cost of whatever we are producing for the Government. That would merely increase the cost of our war effort to that extent."

Mr. Bennett said that if the union insisted on the wage increase and "other demands which would increase our costs," the company might be "obliged to refuse to collect dues for the union by eliminating the check-off from our contract."

Lumber Production Drops During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended May 2 stood at 129 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 152 per cent.

Production totaled 239,659,000 feet, which was 4 per cent less than the previous week, and 7 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 298,421,000 feet, which was 2 per cent greater than the previous week, and 7 per cent greater than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were for 290,591,000 feet, which was 18 per cent less than the previous week, and 2 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

Current Business Statistics

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	M'y 2	124.7	124.2	112.0
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	M'y 2	1883	1916	834
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	M'y 2	3335	3581	3507
Electric power, mil. kwh	M'y 2	3305	3273	2945
Steel, p. c of capacity†	M'y 9	98.6	98.9	96.8
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	M'y 2	859	861	794
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	M'y 2	134	129	124
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	M'y 6	3870	3480	3625
Bank clearings, 23 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	M'y 6	3842	3316	2901
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	M'y 6	2572	2443	2229
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	M'y 6	2690	2820	5711
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Apr29	6731	6874	5532
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Apr29	25358	25145	23712
Investments, mil. dol.	Apr29	20111	20151	17680
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	M'y 8	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
Call loan renewals, p. c.	M'y 8	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	M'y 8	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	M'y 8	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	M'y 8	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	M'y 6	11845	11723	9151
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	M'y 8	4.03¾	4.03¾	4.03½
Failures, commercial, number	Apr30	199	233	272
Gold stock, mil. dol.	M'y 6	22703	22689	22525
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.§	M'y 9	64.9	65.0	66.5
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.§	M'y 2	2.00	1.98	1.91
Stock averages, dol.§	M'y 9	34.0	33.4	40.2
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	M'y 9	1665	1742	3097
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	M'y 2	98.7	98.6	83.2
Farm products, 1926 = 100	M'y 2	104.8	104.8	74.4
Foods, 1926 = 100	M'y 2	99.9	98.6	78.0
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	M'y 8	167.4	167.0	142.4
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., c per lb.**	M'y 8	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ⅛ staple, c. per lb.††	M'y 8	.203	.201	.122
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., c. p. lb**	M'y 8	.155	.155	.153
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	M'y 8	18.750	‡18.75‡	18.730
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., c. p. lb**	M'y 8	.037	.037	.034
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., c. p. bu	M'y 8	1.169	1.153	.909
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., c. per lb.**	M'y 8	‡‡1.270	‡‡1.265	‡‡1.325

*Daily average †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Price ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 4s 54-44	107.25	107.25	107.25
1 2¾s 54-51	108.12	108.12	108.12
2 2¾s 65-55	110	110	110

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 AbitibiP&P5s53st	47¾	47¾	47¾
19 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	81½	81¼	81½
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70	70	70
10 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	54	54	54
8 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
104 Am & For P5s 2030	67	66	66¾
21 AMICGchem 5½s 49	102	101½	102
2 Am Int 5½s 49	96	96	96
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
35 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106¾	106¾
3 Am W W & E 6s 75	91¾	91¾	91¾
16 Ang C Nitra 6s 57	39½	38¾	39½
10 Ann Arbor 4s 95	69	68¾	69
6 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	105¾
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
11 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91¾	91¼	91¾
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	104	104	104
11 A S Line 4½s 64	63¾	63½	63¼
2 A C Line 5s 45	99¾	99½	99½
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
8 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	61¾	61¼	61¼
29 B&O 95 st A	30	30	30
16 B&O 85 st C	34¾	34½	34½
3 B&O 2000 st D	30	30	30
1 B&O 96 st F	30	30	30
4 B&O 4s 48	60½	60	60
11 B&O PLE &WV 4s	52¼	52	52
2 B&O SW 50 st	41½	41¼	41¼
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51st	59	59	59
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	98¾	98½	98¾
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
26 Boston & Me 4½s 70	35	34½	34¾
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
2 Bkly Edis 4s	100	100	100
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	89½	89½	89¾
1 Buf R&P 57 st	38½	38½	38½
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Can So C&O 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
2 Gen of Ga cn 5s 45	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72	72	72
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	56¾	56	56¾
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¾	76½	76½
18 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	90	89¾	90
1 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	18½	18½	18½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¼	86¼	86¼
10 C&O 4½s 92	127¼	127¼	127½
1 C&O 3½s 96D	101½	101½	101½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
16 Chi&Alton 3s 49	21¾	21¾	21¾
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	77½	77¼	77½
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	70	70
1 CB&Q 4s 1st 49	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Chi&E Ill inc 97	26½	26½	26½
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
12 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 CMSP&Pac aj 4s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
21 CM&SP 4½ 89C	48¾	48	48
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	48¾	48¼	48¼
23 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 CM&SP 5½s 89B	45½	45½	45½
9 Chmi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33¾	33½	33¾
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	1¾	1¾
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	32	32	32
2 Chi&NW 5½s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	55	55	55
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15½	15½	15½
19 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3¼	3¼	3¼
8 CRI&P 4s 88	25¾	25¾	25¾
6 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	23	22¾	23
2 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	51½	51½	51½
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106	106	106
4 Childs Co 5s 43	47	46¾	47
1 Clear & Mahon 5s 43	99	99	99
9 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¾	49¼	49¾
1 Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77C	63	63	63
2 Col & Sou 4½s 80	21½	21½	21½
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	83½	83½	83½
25 ComlMack Inc 69ww	28½	27¾	28¼
24 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103	103	103
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106½	106½	106½
8 Cuma No Ry 5½s 42	36½	36½	36½
21 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	32	31½	32
13 Suba RR 7½s 46 rct	32	31¾	32
5 Cuba RR 6s 46 Rct	31	31	31
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	37½	37½	37½
30 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	34	33	34
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	91	91	91
54 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	87¾	87¼	87½
17 D & R G 4s 36	19½	18	18
11 D & R G West 5s 55	4¼	4	4
23 D & R G 5s 55 Asd	3¾	3½	3½
24 D & R G West 5s 78	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Erie 4½s 53	105½	105¼	105½
142 Erie 4½s 2015	49¼	48¾	49
15 Erie 4s 95	92	91¾	91¾
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	96½	96½	96½
1 Fla E Coast 5s 74 ct	11	10¾	10¾
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95¾	93¾	85¾
5 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	19½	19½	19½
5 Goodrich 4½s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	90½	90½	90½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	85½	85½	85½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	85½	85½	85½
18 Gt Nor 4s 46G	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96¼	96	96¼
1 Gt Nor 3½s 67	78½	78¼	78½
1 Gulf M&Ohio 4s 75	72½	72½	72½
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	102½	102½	102½
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	43¾	43¾	43¾
17 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	46½	46½
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15	15	15
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44¾	44¾	44¾
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	53	53	53
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47½	47½	47½
11 Ill Cen 4½s 66	47	46¾	47
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	58	57¾	57¾
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44	44	44
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 ICnCStL&NO 5s 53A	51¾	51¾	51¾
9 ICnCStL&NO 4½s	47	46¾	47
1 Int Gt Nora rl 6s 52	2	2	2
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19¾	19¾	19¾
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	28	27¾	27¾
26 Int T&T 4½s 52	54¾	54½	54½
3 Int T&T 5s 55	56	55½	55½
5 James F&Cle& 4s 59	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Jones&LaughS13¼s61	95½	95½	95½
15 KC South 5s 50	70½	70	70
16 KC Sou 4½s 50	63¼	63	63¼
1 KC Term 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
6 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	101½	101	101
3 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84	83½	83¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84	84	84
4 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	40	40	40
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	77½	77½	77½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	52	52
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	44¾	44¾	44¾
15 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38¾	38½	38¾
60 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	35	34¾	34¾
1 Lou&Jeff Bdge 4s 45	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	50	50
1 M StL 4s 49	3	3	3
10 MSP&SSMarie 4s 46	5½	5½	5½
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	14	13¾	14
11 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¼	13¼	13¼
14 M-K-T 5s 62A	38¼	38¼	38¼
24 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20	19½	19½
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	34¼	34	34
53 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32¾	32½	32½
34 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31	31	31
33 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31	30¾	31
35 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3½	3½
5 MonWPaPpbSv4½s80	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¾	38½	38¾
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38¾	38½	38¾
3 NashCha&StL 4s 78	66¾	66¾	66¾
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104¾	104½
10 Nat Distil 3½s 49	102	102	102
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	69½	69½	69½
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	75½	75½	75½
7 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	52	51½	52
1 NOTex&M 5½s 54ct	48½	48½	48½
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38¾	38½	38¾
3 NashCha&StL 4s 78	66¾	66¾	66¾
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104¾	104½
10 Nat Distil 3½s 49	102	102	102
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	69½	69½	69½
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	75½	75½	75½
7 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	52	51½	52
1 NOTex&M 5½s 54ct	48½	48½	48½
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¾	53¾	53¾
20 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49½	49¼	49½
9 NYC cn 4s 98	51¾	51¾	51¾
10 NYC 3½s 46	98	98	98
1 NYC cv 3¾s 52	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75¼	75	75¼
21 Nor Pac 4½s 68	67	66¾	66¾
4 Nor Pac 4½s 81	53¾	53¾	53¾
37 No Pac 4½s 89	53¾	53½	53¾
21 No Pac rfg 4s 55	69¾	69¾	69½
32 No Pac ctf 4s 49	53¾	53¾	53¾
16 No Pac Term Corc 77	56	55¾	55¾
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	86	86	86
11 South Ry 6⅔s 56	90¾	90¼	90¼
7 South Ry gen 6s 56	86¾	86½	86½
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	91¾	91¾	91¾
23 South Ry gen 4s 56	67¼	67¼	67¼
6 South Ry Mem 5s 96	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 SW Bell Tel 3½s 64	111	111	111
8 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	67½	67½	67½
110 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16½	16	16¾
18 Third Ave 4s 60	53¾	53½	53¾
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	84	84	84
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109½	109½
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	92	92	92
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	88½	88	88
40 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	37¾	37¾	37¾
67 Wabash 4s 71 wi	80¾	79¾	79¾
5 Walw Coil 5s 55	88	88	88
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	105½	105½	105½
1 Wash Cen 4s 48	83	83	83
1 West Pen 5s 63E	108½	108½	108½
21 West Shore 4s 2361	43¾	43¼	43¾
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	100½	100½	100½
14 Westn Md 4s 52	90¾	90	90
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Westn Pac 5s 67	85½	85½	85½
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92½	92½	92½
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	45	44¾	44¾
1 Wisc PubSvc 3¼s 71	106¾	106¼	106¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 Antioquia 7s 45 C	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Argentina 4s 72 Feb.	71	71	71
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	71	71	71
1 Australia 5s 55	61	60	61
8 Australia 4½s 56	56½	56	56½
4 Brazil 8s 41	31½	31½	31½
18 Brazil 6½s 26-57	28	27¾	27¾
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	27¾	27¾	27¾
7 Brisbane 5s 57	62¼	62¼	62¼
7 Brisbane 5s 58	60	60	60
1 Buen A 4½s 77	61	61	61
1 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101½	101¼
1 Canada 5s 65	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Canada 2½s 45	99½	99½	99½
1 Chile 7s 42	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 Chile 6s 60 asd	16½	16½	16½
1 Chile 6s 61	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16½	16½	16½
4 Chile 6s 61 Feb	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	16½	16½	16½
5 Chilean Mun 7s 60	15¾	15¾	15¾
21 Colomb 3s 70	34¾	34½	34¾
14 Cuba 4½s 77	83	82¾	82¾
5 Mex 4s asd 33	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Mex 4s 04 asf 54	7¼	7¼	7¼
13 Mex 5s 4s asf 45	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asdw	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Norway 4½s 58	85½	85½	85½
1 Norway 4½s 65	83	83	83
1 Norway 4s 63	84½	84½	84½
1 Panama 3¾s 94 * st	64	64	64
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	13	13	13
21 Peru 7s 59	14¾	14½	14½
50 Peru 1st 6s 60	14¾	14½	14½
52 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14¾	14½	14½
1 Porto Aleg 8s 41	18½	18½	18½
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 Rio de Jan 6½s 57	13¾	13	13
4 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	14	15¾	15¾
1 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	66¾	66¾	66¾
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	59	58¾	59
5 Urug aj 3¾s4s&4¼s79	56	56	56

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,086,200; previous tday 3,887,000; week ago 8,815,600; year ago 8,595,050; two years ago 9,626,700; Jan. 1 to date 877,031,050; year ago 864,645,075; two years ago 631,026,350.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	107½	111½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45¾	47¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	22¾	24¾
American Equitable (1)	14¼	15¾
American Insurance Newark (½a)	11¾	12¾
American Re-In (1.60a)	38¼	40¼
American Reserve	9	10
American Surety (2½)	43	45
Automobile (1a)	29½	31½
Baltimore American (.20a)	5¼	6½
Boston (16a)	477	497
Camden Fire (1)	18¾	17¾
Carolina (1.20a)	21¾	23¾
City of New York (1.30)	17¼	18¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	22½	24½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	26¾	28¾
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	109½	113½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	8¾	9¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	20¾	22½
General Reinsurance (2)	35½	37½
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	22½
Glen Falls (1.60)	33¾	35¾
Globe & Republic (⅛)	6¾	7¾
Globe & Rutgers	7	8½
Great American Insurance (1a)	21¾	22¾
Hanover (1.20)	18¾	20¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	77¾	80¾
Home Fire Sec	¼	⅝
Home Insurance (1.20a)	22¾	24¾
Homestead (1)	13½	15
Knickerbocker (½)	6¾	7¾
Lincoln Fire	3	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	40½	43½
National Fire (2)	48¾	50¾
National Liberty (.20a)	5¾	6¾
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½e)	16¼	17¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	38	40
New York Fire (.80)	10¾	11¾
North River (1)	18½	20
Northeast Insurance	4¼	5
Phoenix (2a)	73¾	76¾
Providence Washington (1a)	27¾	29¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	21¾	23¼
Revere (F) Insurance (1.20a)	18½	20¾
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8)	218	226
Springfield (4½a)	96½	102½
Standard Accident	43½	47¼
Sun Life (15)	175	205
Travelers (16)	335	345
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	21½	23¾
United States Fire (2)	39¾	46¾
Westchester (1.20a)	26¼	27¾

aAlso extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. gPaid last year.

Brokers Loans Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $336,000,000, in the week ended May 6, an increase of $20,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $317,000,000.

Kanzler Lauds War Effort By Auto Industry

DETROIT (AP)—Lauding the war production effort of the automotive industry, Ernest Kanzler, Director of the Detroit region and automotive branch of the War Production Board, said that "the war won't last very long after the mass production of war materials—shipped f. o. b. Detroit—reaches its destination."

In an address broadcast over a nation-wide network and relayed abroad by short wave, Mr. Kanzler asserted that "the automotive industry is producing weapons of war at a rate several times the 'butter and guns' output of only a few months ago; totals already can be expressed only in billions."

So large is the production program, he said, "that more than twice as many workmen will be neded in Detroit than were employed in the peak months of 1941. One out of every four industrial workers may have to be a woman."

Discussing the speed with which war production lines have replaced normal machinery in the car industry, Mr. Kanzler said:

"Today, everwhere, you may see guns and carbines, plane and tank parts, shells and engines. They are moving in the same orderly mass production flow where once you saw transmissions and axles and wheels and fenders.

"On conveyors which used to carry brake bands, you now find helmets and carbine barrels. Bomb sights have replaced adding machines. Body builders are making wing sections for planes."

Mr. Kanzler referred to three periods of the past year—that of "debated isolationism," when, he said, "we still were battling over the Neutrality Act and licking the wounds of the 1940 national election"; the defense period and the period of conversion to complete war economy.

"We are now on the threshhold of another period—the production period. During the previous periods we were climbing uphill. We are past that. We are over the hump and traveling at accelerated speed toward those two periods to come—military offensive and victory."

Goodrich Co. Helps In Rubber Research

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—To intensify the serach for new sources of rubber, the B. F. Goodrich Company has arranged financial and technical assistance to Cornell University research workers, the company's President John L. Collyer announced.

Noting that approximately 1,000 plants are known to contain rubber, Mr. Collyer said the scientists would be concerned with a long-term solution of botanical sources of rubber in this hemisphere.

Treasury Reports May Bond Sales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported that sales of war savings bonds during the first six days of May reached $157,866,000, or more than one-fourth of the quota for the month and nearly 22 per cent more than during the similar period in April.

The early May sales included $97,049,000 of Series E bonds, $11,231,000 of Series F and $49,586,000 of Series G.

Wood Fiber Now Used For Oil Well Pipe

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—A new method of eliminating steel pipe in oil well casing by substituting pipe made of molded wood fiber was proved successful in a southern Illinois test, Dr. M. M. Leighton, chief of the Illinois Geological Survey, announced.

Dr. Leighton, pointing out that oil well drilling has been curtailed because of the wartime steel shortage, said the new method "may prove to be of great importance to the oil industry" by permitting a greater number of drilling operations. He said the fiber pipe material is available in unlimited quantities at only a fraction of the cost of steel pipe.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	12¾	14
Bank of New York (14)	246	256
Bankers Trust (1.40)	32¾	34¾
Brooklyn Trust (1)	51¾	53¾
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	80¾	83¼
Chase National (1.40)	22¾	23¾
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	32¾	34¾
Commercial (8)	136	144
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)

Bill Would Compel Each Wage Earner to Invest in War Effort

Full Impact War Economy Is Felt More

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—American citizens now are beginning to feel the full impact of a war economy.

Tire rationing seemed hard, but not too hard on the man with four pretty good ones; millions of consumers are just now beginning to understand the implications of sugar rationing.

On Friday, however, 10,000,000 eastern motrists accustomed to traveling on wheels will find out how it feels to be short of gasoline. And, from now on, caught between broader and broader extension of rationing and a steady disappearance of ordinary consumer goods, citizens will find the war at their doorsteps.

Of instant effect were war production board orders curtailing deliveries of pepper and spices—cutting black pepper back to 1941 levels, reducing various imported spices by half.

A 50 per cent reduction in fuel oil, for home heating, becomes effective Saturday—the same day gasoline supplies to service stations are halved.

Articles Eliminated

Of major importance, but more gradual in effect, were WPB orders virtually eliminating articles containing iron, steel and copper from civilian use. More than 400 common items were affected by the stoppage of iron and steel consumption, while a hundred-odd additional articles were listed under the copper ban.

The effect will be to compel the shut-down of thousands of plants and factories unable to find substitutes for the prohibited metals.

Other developments important to business and industry:

Priorities: No brass mill, wire mill or foundry copper products may be shipped on orders not rated A-1-K or higher.

Use of copper or copper-base alloys in the manufacture of all but essential operating parts of motor vehicles is prohibited, and a sharp cut was ordered for May 15 in the production of replacement parts for passenger cars and light trucks.

Strict control was established over the production and distribution of all types of rubber-tired construction equipment.

Manufacturers were warned that they can not escape responsibility for scheduling deliveries in accordance with preference ratings by leasing their plants or making their products under a toll agreement, in an official interpretation of priorities regulation No. 1.

All new critical machine tools were placed under stricter control, while rigid allocation was ordered in the case of naphthenates and their source material, naphthenic acid. Naphthalene goes under the same type of control on June 1.

Distributors, retailers and operators of service establishments were affected by WPB actions during the week. Organization of a services branch to act as a clearing house for the problems confronting the more than 2,900,000 service institutions in the country was announced.

Beneficiaries of the assistance to be provided by this new branch will include banks, insurance companies, commercial laundries, barber and beauty shops, hotels, office buildings, retail stores, wholesale houses, repair shops and theaters and other amusement enterprises. In addition to serving as the focal point to which all businesses classified as service institutions may take their problems, the branch has supervision of the office and service machinery industries.

No Electric Ranges

All domestic electric ranges in the hands of manufacturers, distributors and retailers were frozen in an order which provides for increased producion during the month of May, and prohibits it after June 1, except to fill orders bearing a preference rating of A-1-K or higher.

An amendment to the suppliers' inventory limitation order is designed to allow suppliers who are subject to the order to replenish stocks of specific items in which they are "short" even when their total inventory exceeds the maximum permitted by the order.

Sizes and styles of women's and children's lingerie were restricted in order to conserve material.

Rationing: Motorists register May 12, 13 and 14 for gasoline rationing. The restrictions will appiy most seriously to pleasure vehicles. Trucks and commercial vehicles may continue to buy gasoline without restrictions.

Prices: Today marks the first day on which a great segment of American business operates under price ceilings set by the Government.

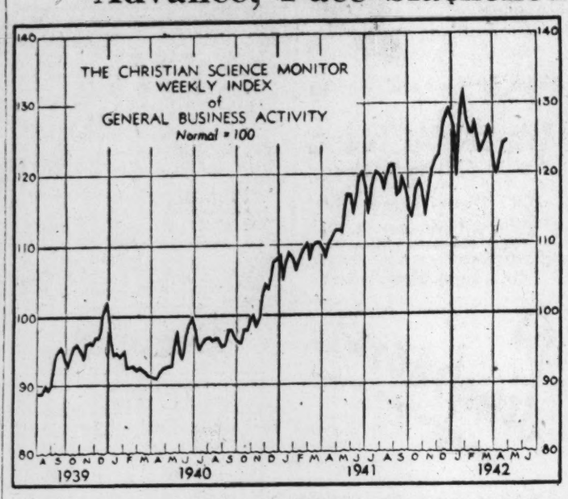
Maximum prices on most of the goods that wholesalers and manufacturers sell are set at "highest March" levels under the universal ceiling established by the OPA. For wholesalers and manufacturers, this ceiling became effective today. On May 18 it takes effect for sales of goods by retailers.

Meanwhile, OPA amended the price schedule for fats and oils to set a specific maximum price in terms of "cents per pounds."

Stocks of Wheat

CHICAGO (AP)—Stocks of wheat held by mills at the close of the quarter ending March 31, 1942, amounted to 160,300,419 bushels, compared with 191,006,346 for the preceding quarter, it was reported. This was an increase of 53,475,136 bushels over the total of 106,825,283 reported as of March 31 a year ago by the Bureau of Census.

Monitor Index Continues Advance; Pace Slackened



A further increase in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity was recorded for the week ended May 2. The rate of advance, however, was slackened and the index closed the week at 124.7 (prel.), only moderately above the previous week's level of 124.2. A year ago the index registered 112.0 for the week ended May 3.

Gains were recorded for the three components. Both miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production countered a seasonal decline with modest increases. For freight shipments the week's total was the largest since last November. Output of electricity is approaching the season's low and may under the heavy demand for war requirements show an earlier upturn than usual.

Bank debits outside New York City dipped less than usual on an intramonthly basis.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 2* 1942	Apr. 25 1942	May 3 1941
Combined index	124.7	124.2	112.0
Bk debits outside NYC	135.1	134.5	111.8
Elec power production	113.1	112.9	106.6
Misc carloadings	135.8	128.3	117.7

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week extended the previous week's gains to make it a whole fortnight of uptrend. Volume unchanged.

The rally was partly technical, the market having become "oversold" and the short interest having increased. It was also helped by evidence out of the House Ways and Means Committee's executive sessions that corporation taxes will not be as heavy as the Treasury recommendations. And news of the naval battle in the Coral Sea helped near the end of the week.

South American bonds sharpened the speed of their 1942 climb as it seems the South Americans will accumulate large dollar credits on sales to the United States without being able to spend them all on account of American priorities. International Telephone was a feature on talk of a government loan and on its South American interests. American Telephone, and the power company stocks, were uo on the prospect of a 40 per cent combined normal-tax-and-surtax instead of 55 per cent, plus the favorable implications of the price ceiling for these companies which otherwise would face rising costs with a ceiling on their own rates.

Tire shares were up, perhaps on the prospect of synthetic rubber, and motors continued to do better than the general market, with Chrysler making a new 1942 high again.

Transport Problems

Evidence piles up of the contrast between improvement in the war production program and increased strain on the transportation system. The Cook's tour of war industry being conducted for newshawks by the National Association of Manufacturers continues to generate news stories about production schedules exceeded and production cost estimated lowered. Both on-the-record generalities and off-the-record details, picked up by newspaper men both "out in the field" and in Washington, confirm the impression that American industry is maintaining the tradition once described by Henry Ford as keeping the public continually surprised by improvement in quality and reduction in price.

On the other hand the Office of Defense Transport is getting more and more onto the front pages with new requests, suggestions, and programs for transport economy, such as the suspension of cramping state highway trucking rules, and the ban on the use of Great Lakes carriers for wheat, so that they can be used for iron ore.

Distributors continue to explore the implications of the general price ceiling. To counter retail requests for a roll-back, wholesalers are making surveys of how far retailers have actually been pricing on a replacement basis (which would eliminate the argument for a roll-back of wholesalers' prices). The question of what is "seasonal merchandise," and how it is to be priced, is now moot.

The thought is discussed that price ceilings may sometimes be evaded by subtle changes in quality. Policing problems remain to be worked out. Henderson warned publicly that, as this column pointed out last week, distributors' troubles over higher unit overhead costs on smaller volume may in the end prove more of a burden even than frozen margins.

The tax program is news again as members of the House Ways and Means Committee come out of daily executive sessions (from which the press is excluded) with progress reports. Apparently on both corporate and personal incomes the rates are not to be jacked up as much as the Treasury asked, which makes a stiff federal sales tax more likely.

The Treasury's surprise request for a lowering of the personal exemptions, which would raise $100,000,000 from new taxpayers and ten times that from old ones, was apparently a strategic move to counter this tendency. The Committee appears unlikely to do much about the President's proposal for a $25,000 limit on personal incomes, which, though it sounds simple, would in practice involve great technical problems in rewriting current rates and exemptions. As to corporation taxes the Committee has, with the 94 per cent rate on excess profits, faced the matter of "incentive."

Even without giving the "profit motive" the high theoretical importance attached to it by its closest friends and severest enemies, a nearly 100 per cent excess profits tax removes the incentive to many operating economies. The British system of 100 per cent tax less 20 per cent post-war credit is being studied. As one Committee member told this correspondent last week, the Committee is doing its best to "get all the fruit off the tree without breaking any of the limbs."

Installment Curbs

Curb on installment sales was not considered here as of much importance as an anti-inflation measure. It would cut demand only between one and 2½ billion dollars. This is not much with wages and salaries increasing by something round $12,000,000,000-$15,000,000,000 a year over last year. And unless and until something more drastic is done about war bond sales, the commercial banks are likely to be called on to take well over $30,000,000,000 of Government issues in the next fiscal year to begin July 1.

A joker appears in the pending Murray Small Business bill (S 2250) now before House Banking & Currency. Passed hurriedly and unanimously by the Senate, it would set up a "Smaller War Plants Corporation" to finance little business in war work. It also gives statutory confirmation to Executive Order 9112 permitting Army and Navy to guarantee small business war loans. But one of those "and for other purposes" jokers would extend this authorization into financing small business output "essential for civilian purposes" and apparently let the War and Navy use war funds for it, too. A similar method is involved in the Shea bill (S. 2303) before the Senate Patent Committee, which would in effect go beyond the Acts of 1910 and 1918 which permit munition makers to infringe patents during war if necessary, and extend such permission to makers of "essential" civilian goods, thus making a hole in the patent laws wide enough for a coach-and-four to go through.

The Treasury's offering of $1,250,000,000 of 7-9 year 2's was just right for the banks, and in line with ABA's Economic Policy Committee report. Success of the new-style "tap issue" of 20-25-year 2½s remains to be seen but apparently the Treasury is not counting on it too heavily. However, the life insurance companies bought heavily. Though 42 companies had bought only $500,000,000 of governments in January-April, inclusive, four companies took $310,000,000 of the new 2½s.

Federal Reserve support of the money market grows as excess reserves last week dropped to $2,690,000,000, smallest since 1938. A market for Federal funds has developed, and bill discount rates have risen to ⅜ per cent, against the microscopic rates of the last decade. Last week the Federal put $86,000,000 into the market by buying governments, and a livelier market in bills is developing. First Boston broke the Street's silence on the subject by suggesting that a commission be paid by the Treasury for investment houses on sales of governments.

Plan to Take Percentage Of Every Income

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Plans to compel every American wage earner to invest a part of his weekly pay check in the war effort were put forth in both branches of Congress today.

Chairman George (D), Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee advocated a withholding tax of from 5 to 10 per cent on all wages, salaries and dividends, while Rep. Gore (O), Tennessee, came forth with a bill to deduct a percentage of every wage, beginning with 6 per cent in the $20-$30 unmarried class, and ranging upward.

The Gore bill, which provides that the money deducted be used to purchase war bonds for the employee, would set up the following scale in the lower brackets:

Wkly Wage	Single	Married
$20 to $30	6%	None
$30 to $40	$1.80 plus 7% of amount over $30	7% of amount over $30
$40 to $50	$2.50 plus 8% of amount over $40	$.70 plus 8% of amount over $40
$50 to $60	$3.30 plus 9% of amount over $50	$1.50 plus 9% of amount over $50
$60 to $70	$4.20 plus 10% of amt. over $60	$2.50 plus 10% of amt. over $60

In the higher brackets, annual income would be limited to $25,000, after payment of taxes, with the remainder going into the purchase of bonds. That was the limit favored by President Roosevelt in his recent share-the-war speech.

Senator George's 5-to-10 per cent withholding tax plan was offered as an alternative to the Treasury's proposal to obtain $1,100,000,000 in new revenues by lowering income tax exemptions.

Asserting that the Treasury plan would place a "terrific burden" on the low income groups, Senator George predicted that Congress would be forced to turn instead to some new form of taxation such as a witholding or sales levy. Of the two, he said he preferred a withholding tax.

In a surprise move last week, the Treasury proposed to the House Ways and Means Committee that exemptions for single persons be lowered from $750 to $600 and for married persons from $1,500 to $1,200. The $400 credit for each dependent would be reduced to $300.

Senator George said that a 5 per cent withholding tax, collected at the source, would produce about $2,500,000,000. As he explained it, the tax would be deducted by employers and forwarded to the government, the same as the social security tax is now taken out of pay checks.

The George plan was reported to have considerable backing among House members as well as Senators, since it would provide a direct and speedy check on inflationary spending by monthly deductions from income.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The C. I. O. has protested to the House Ways and Means Committee against any lowering of individual income tax exemptions.

A letter to Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina from Reid Robinson and Frank Rosenblum, C. I. O. vice-presidents, asserted that Secretary Henry Morgenthau's proposals for lowered exemptions apparently were "intended to offset the loss of revenue caused by the committee's action in reducing taxation on corporations nearly $700,000,000 below the amount proposed by the Treasury."

They asked that corporate taxes be raised "to at least the amount asked for by the Treasury."

Mr. Morgenthau proposed that income tax exemption of single persons be reduced from $750 to $600, for married couples from $1,500 to $1,200, and for dependents from $400 to $300.

Scheme Is Offered To Increase Heavy Fuel Oil Supplies

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—The Office of the Petroleum Coordinator announced today a new program designed to increase heavy fuel oil supplies in the East at the expense of gasoline and to increase the extraordinary movement of oil by tank car.

The program contained eight points, which were:

1. Formation of a joint tank car subcommittee for the East, Middle West and Gulf districts charged with the responsibility of obtaining maximum efficiency in use of tank cars and assuring that the cars will be utilized to meet critical problems of supply in each district.

2. Movement of 75,000 additional barrels of heavy fuel oil daily from the Gulf Coast and the same amount from the Middle West.

3. Arrangement of East Coast refinery operations so that minimum amounts of crude oil shall be used by refineries which are making petroleum war products and so that heavy fuel oil production will be increased at the expense of gasoline.

4. Apportionment of crude supplies among East Coast refiners so all shall receive amounts in proportion to their runs during the last six months of 1941.

5. Movement of an additional 100,000 barrels of East Texas crude oil into the East daily in order that refinery operations there may be maintained at 400,000 barrels daily.

6. Movement of 10,000 additional barrels of gasoline daily into the East by Great Lakes tankers.

7. Supplying of the southeastern states from points of entry on the Gulf Coast and Mississippi River.

8. Utilization of rail facilities for at least 100,000 barrels of oil daily up the Atlantic seaboard from the South.

Elected

Broad Studio

(Above) C. N. Barney, elected a vice-president of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation. Mr. Barney has been treasurer since 1931 and his been with the company since 1918. (Below) Harold A. Bellows, elected treasurer of Worthington Pump.

Treasury Spending Freely for World War II Purposes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States' spending program for World War II is greater than all the Treasury money spent for all purposes from the time George Washington was inaugurated until Pearl Harbor.

From 1789 to Dec. 7, 1941, a check-up showed, the Treasury paid out a total of $197,180,000,000. The current war program of appropriations and authorizations, including a new $35,500,000,000 Army request which has been prepared for the President to send to Congress, totals $197,267,000,000.

While much of the current program won't be turned into cash on the line for a couple of years, it is moving so fast that already the cash outlay approaches $1,000,000,000 per week. That's more money than was ever spent in a year by the Federal Government until it entered the first World War in 1917.

In President Washington's administration, the Treasury used to spend a little more than $5,000,000 a year. Today, the Treasury is spending more cash than that, for war alone, every hour of the day and night, weekdays and Sundays.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Steel Output Is Unchanged At 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States remained unchanged at 99 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Each month sees more steel on mill books carrying top priority," continues the report, "and the point below which deliveries can not be made is constantly rising. Practically nothing now is available at ratings lower than A-1-j or k, while plates, bars and some other products require A-1-a rating.

No Lower Priorities

"Requests for bookings at lower priorities are not being entertained as mills are not assured of semifinished steel for such use. While some tonnage was available earlier in the year for A-2 and A-3 orders this no longer is possible.

"An important widwestern steelmaker finds 99.1 per cent of tonnage on books for May production is rated at A-1-k or higher, indicating that ratings below that have little chance of being shipped for some time.

"Rapid spread of production to war goods as more consumers convert from civilian work is indicated by the greater diversification of buyers, many now taking forms of steel differing widely from their normal lines. In alloy steels this is particularly noticeable, miscellaneous tonnage now accounting for the greater part of orders.

"Steady trend toward heavier products, plates, bars and shapes, is intensified by recent allocations of considerable tonnage of steel rails for export under lend-lease. This increases demand on ingots as rail rolling demands rapid supply, the effect being felt in decreased tonnage available for lighter finished steel products.

Scrap Supply Holds

"Improvement in scrap supply is being held and most consumers have sufficient current tonnage to operate near capacity. However, reserves can not be built for next winter and concern is felt over prospects for that period. Collections from dormant sources are returning good results but when these are exhausted the tonnage will fall back to production from current fabrication, thus cutting down the flow materially. One effect from automobile wrecking is an increase in cast grades, which has relieved the tight situation of foundries to some degree."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN—Exp. rebuilding carburetors, distributors, fuel pumps, other automotive parts; give full particulars, age, refs. 99 Arthur St., Ridgefield Pk., N. J.

MAN wanted; experienced meat cutter and manager; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box E-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG men able to do heavy work; give references. Personnel Department, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway St., Boston.

N. Y. C.—Elevator operator, apartment house, May 16th to July 31st; American, alert, well mannered, good appearance. Telephone Manager, GR. 7-7953.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LEGAL SECRETARY, experienced all branches, possesses initiative, speed and alertness. Ph. Miss Krumm, WH. 4-5160, 9:30-5 p. m.

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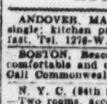

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DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

Time for New
COTTON DRESSES
$3.00—$8.95
Shop in several departments for attractive new summer cotton frocks. Light weight and cool materials in gay new prints.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

New Costume Jewelry for Your Spring Attire
Call and see them The Newest Creations
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-3794

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471, Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWELL STRAW HATS
"PEDIGREE" from $2.00
"STETSON" $3.50 to $5.00
BROWN & BATCHELDER

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Bates Bedspreads
A rough textured weave in exotic peasant color combinations
HARRY G. EMMONS

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DOVER

HANNON'S RESTAURANT

Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Daeris Air Conditioned
Restaurant and Tea Room
Delicious FOOD
COURTEOUS SERVICE
TOURISTS WELCOME
Morrill Building Tel. 618

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
Order Your Groceries and Meats from
THE PEOPLES MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

FOR SAFE FUR STORAGE
Call
Farnham's
CLOTHIERS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 238

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Bon Ami
"hasn't scratched yet"
GROCERIES, VEGETABLES MEATS, PASTRY
We Deliver
Tel. 73

MANCHESTER

Golinas
PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

Summer Days Ahead
HAVE A PERMANENT NOW!
$2.50 to $5.00
Expert work in all beauty culture. Fine Foundation Garments. Moderately Priced.

MARY'S BEAUTY SHOP
18 HANOVER 1st FLOOR

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7.30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REAL INVESTMENTS

Rugs — Carpets — Furniture

We are fortunate to still be able to offer you beautiful 100% all-wool face. Large or Scatter Sizes.

C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Wilson and Valley Streets

COTTONLAND
Smart styles—new lovely patterns. Have that fresh look for the whole summer.
LEAVITT'S

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1313 59 Malvern St.

MAY DAYS are SHOPPING DAYS
Come in and see the finest meats, vegetables, fruits and groceries or phone 2130 for delivery.
R. HECKER and CO.
191 Douglas Street

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
514 HARVARD

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers — Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners — Coal, Coke
Range Burners — Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Protect Your Valuable Furs
in our modern certified cold storage vault
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 NORTH PAYNE STREET
ALex. 0060 Ivy 13000

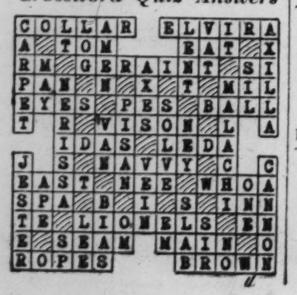
The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.
Naturalizer Shoes
New Spring Styles
$6.95

Crossword Quiz Answers



VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 8 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Store Your Furs With Confidence at
RICE'S
. . . fashion corner . . .

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compeco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

BLUE BONNET HAT SHOPPE
Smart Hats for Smart Women
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $22.50
405 BONSH ST. MRS. HERBERT L. JONES
TELEPHONE 33497

RICHMOND

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

BLACK & WHITE FOOD STORE
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delicious, quickly prepared Birds Eye Frosted Fruits, Meats, Poultry, and Vegetables.
1324 W. Cary Dial 6-2375

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
11TH and MAIN RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

Bibee's Super Market
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

Clover
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
Paint • Oils • Varnishes
114 Washington St. W. Phone 28-159

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

The Store for
SUMMER PLAYCLOTHES
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Clarksburg's Quality Dept. Store

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

MODEL LAUNDRY THRIFTY SERVICE
Try our thrifty service, Damp Wash, Flat Work Ironed 7c per lb. Shirts Finished 12c each.
DRY CLEANING
PHONE 9134 2047 THIRD AVE

Huntington Dry Goods Co.
invites you to visit
Our recently modernized and streamlined departments

AMSBARY AND JOHNSON
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth Street Phone 4669

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Canada

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spring Fashions
welcome as
the Robins
Bryson Graham

Fine Furniture
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
901 BANK STREET 5-1497

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Ottawa Dairy
QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Ogilvie Flour Mills
Customer confidence since 1860—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
All kinds of electrical repairs
Blower Motors a Specialty
PHONE 2-8706 378-380 BANK ST.

LUCE'S SHOP
Agents for
JAEGER
WOOLLENS
111 Sparks Street

TORONTO

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

EDNA SLACK
RIGHT HATS at RIGHT PRICES
Get your appropriate Hat for the present occasion.
227½ Yonge St. AD. 7814

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

CHISHOLMS
Quality Shoes
Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS STREET

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4091
Established 1875

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1861, Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE A DAY EACH WEEK
Forget about wash day and send your laundry to us. Each week you will save one full day for more pleasant things than washing and ironing.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wi 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL
COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
✦DOllard 4601

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9932, 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-3
Coupon

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING
Prices $7.75 up

Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
HOME FURNISHINGS
Prices on request
CALL *Dechaux* FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

If It's Piece Goods It's
MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Wools and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Marq. 9439

European Local Classified
(Continued)

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE—Modern, attractively furnished flatlets, F. C. telephones; from 28/- with breakfast. 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 4740.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist. J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Rd., Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 0734.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Specialty
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 8197

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc. Brighten dull days. 82, Dilwater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9601, Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday 9 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines) (Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

'Phones—
F. WARREN & CO.'s
GUARANTEED
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 2732

TOMKINSONS
When It's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Knitwear, Fancy Goods, etc.
We are always at your service
26, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
Bayswater 1174

"Elizabeth"
ALL KNITTING WOOLS
and Art Needlework
Lingerie, Hosiery and Overalls
266, High Road, Lee, S. E. 13
Phone Lee Green 2622

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Cliftons Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

If it is to be had It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMANS
REMOVALS AND STORAGE
THE ALWAY STREET PIE

LONDON E.—Woodford

Electrical Installations
Radio and Gramophones
ESCOTT BROS. LTD.
Head Office: 109, Maybank Road, E. 18
Telephone: Buckhurst 0138
Shops at: Chingford, Ilford, Wanstead, Walthamstow, Loughton, Upminster

ENGLAND

LONDON S.E.—Blackheath

FENNERS
3, MONTPELIER VALE
BLACKHEATH, S. E. 3
Fruiterers—Choice Vegetables
Mixed Salad a Speciality

J. H. TAYLOR
ESTAB. 1851
6, Montpelier Vale, Blackheath
Tel. Lee Green 0656
Court and Military Boot and Shoe Maker
Agent for Best Known Brands
Clark's, Tor Brand, "K" & Cantilever

LONDON S. E.—Eltham

BRYAN & CO.
Footwear Specialists

Agents for "K" and Clarks
188, HIGH STREET
Elt. 1395 Eltham S. E. 9

LONDON S. E.—Peckham

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
67, Rye Lane, Peckham, S. E.
34, The Broadway, Wimbledon, S. W.

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING **Days** STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1166

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

The Personal Firm for the Best Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1266 65 Church Road, Barnes
S. W. 13 Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

71 BRANCHES
Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.
364, High Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
21, George Street, Richmond.

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

SALES AND REPAIRS
R. TROTT
7, Queen's Road and 10, High Street
Phone Wimbledon 2373

The Oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation
South Down Farm Dairy Ltd.
(Estd. 1873)
59 Hill Road, Wimbledon. Tel. WIM. 0022 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway
Pure Milk delivered twice daily.

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
26, The Broadway, Wimbledon, S. W.
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.
21, George Street, Richmond.

LONDON W.—Chiswick

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
364, High Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
69, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW PELLAS!
11, The Broadway, Ealing, W. 5.

Eire

BELFAST

McILVEEN and ROGAN
MILLINERY, MANTLES, FURS
GOWNS and SPORTSWEAR
EXCLUSIVE STYLES FOR ALL OCCASIONS
45, Arthur Street over Simpson's
PHONE 20151

DUBLIN

Pims of GEORGE'S ST. DUBLIN
For All Fashion and Household Requirements
Estab. 1841 One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
MEN'S WEAR
COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE
Every Need for Every Occasion
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

One Beagle Pup

(Utica Daily Press)

Utica, N. Y.

A beagle puppy and its owner, Jack Jones, Prospect, were reunited yesterday after a perilous escapade.

Found by State Police on a ledge halfway down a sheer wall in the L. & M. Company stone quarry near Prospect, the dog resisted all pleas to jump from the outcropping of rock to West Canada Creek at the bottom of the cliff.

Sergt. Roy Petersen, State Police, said the dog had fallen over the quarry wall, estimated to be 150 feet high, at night and stood on the ledge until located the next afternoon.

Efforts to get the dog to the top by the use of ropes proved unavailing, and a telephone call to the S. P. C. A. in Utica brought the answer that it had no equipment for rescuing puppies from cliff ledges.

When the dog steadily refused to jump, the State Police prepared to shoot him to save him from starving to death.

At about that time, however, troopers located the dog's master and took him to the scene. The puppy refused to jump, even when called by Jones.

Jones then decided to make a final effort. Taking off his clothing, he plunged into the swift current of the creek in an attempt to swim to the other side.

Seeing his master in the water, the puppy jumped and Jones rescued him from the creek.

A Verse for Today . . .

And Deborah said unto Barak, Up; . . . is not the LORD *gone out before thee?*—JUDGES 4:14

Brevities

Detroit News: A rumor that the Fuller Brush men would take over this door-to-door sales of war bonds, and leave a free bond, is false.

St. Louis Star-Times: A bill has been introduced to permit the mailing of manuscripts as third-class matter. Even this classification would be highly flattering to a lot of manuscripts.

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

A small, shy Scotsman of great generosity, kindly humor, and delightful imagination was this well-known writer. He was born in 1860 and rose to fame by writing of the simple lives around him in his native Scotch village and infusing his stories with a whimsically sunny philosophy. He was deeply devoted to his mother, whose character was the foundation for most of his heroines.

(Score .... 100)

He always claimed that whatever gift of humor he possessed was developed through his anxiety to hear his mother laugh. Many of his works were written for the theater and played delightfully over and over again by such famous people as Maude Adams and Helen Hayes. One work in particular won for Maude Adams such fame that her name became, for a while, almost synonymous with the character she interpreted.

(Score .... 75)

His beautiful fairy tale—which every youngster knows—won for him the title of "The Hans Christian Andersen of the Stage." A charming statue has been erected in Kensington Gardens, London, representing the hero of this story.

(Score .... 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

An Exchange

"You mean thing! You promised me faithfully that you wouldn't give away that secret I told you. But now it's all around town."

"I didn't give it away. I exchanged it for others."—Grit.

Previously Acquainted

Officer: "Didn't you see me as I passed through the lines?"

Recruit: "Yes, sir."

Officer: "Then why didn't you challenge me?"

Recruit: "Challenge you! Why, hang it, I've known you since you were a foot high."

The Lesson

I wish that I could make a rule
That every Moth must go to school,
And learn from some experienced Mole
To make a less conspicuous hole.
—Montreal Star

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife

"Could you direct us to the trailer camp?"

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone. A. R. P. S.

Where Tyndale Translated the Bible

This picturesque mansion-house of Little Sodbury, Gloucestershire, now owned by Baron de Tuyll, has been turned over to convalescent soldiers. In the early 16th century, when Sir John Walsh was the owner, William Tyndale was engaged as Chaplain to the household. During the two years, 1521-23, Tyndale put in much of his great work in secretly translating the Bible into English. The history of the mansion also records the fact that Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn stayed here in 1535 when the plague in Bristol kept the Court at a safe distance.

Daily Quotation

THE light of the understanding, humility kindleth and pride covereth.

—QUARLES.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Crows Vary Height of Flights?

Mrs. C. G. S. C., of Scotia, N. Y., writes in part, "Why do crows in flying between their rookeries and the feeding grounds sometimes fly very high and again just skim the tree or roof tops?"

There are various factors which may enter into the crow's decision either to fly high or to "hedge hop" en route to his destination. In general, he probably likes to fly high. This enables him to follow a straight and unobstructed course—"as the crow flies"—and it also provides protection from his persistent enemy, man, by keeping far enough above ground to be out of gunshot.

Even the crow's worst enemy will admit that he is a clever and sagacious creature. When caught young, crows make fine (if mischievous) pets, and there are cases where crows have been taught to talk. Anyone who has tried to stalk the crow knows how alert and cautious he is, and will not find it difficult to imagine that the crow intentionally flies high enough to keep out of range whenever practicable.

Low flying on the crow's part, on the other hand, may be due to adverse winds aloft. The crow is a large, heavy bird and bad flying weather affects him more than it might affect birds of different structure, and by flying low he can take advantage of such natural windbreaks as tree clumps, hills, etc.

Then, too, the crow sometimes skims the ground on his feeding-ground-to-rookery flights in order to scout the territory flown over for a bit of additional food.

Speaking of rookeries, we might mention that the rook (who, along with the jay, the magpie, the raven, and the jackdaw, is a member of the crow family) gave us that word. It is the habit of rooks to congregate in vast numbers to roost and this characteristic practice, in the course of time, resulted in the name rookery being applied to any and all such congregations of roosting birds.

It might also be noted in passing that the ancient wheeze about the crow being the bravest of birds "because it never shows the white feather" does not apply with equal force to all species. There is an African variety of crow which is black and white.

—W. P. Keasbey

Our War Effort

There will never be a condition where any one, by being "right" politically, can get a price or rationing favor.

Leon Henderson

We can have compensations if we will it so. We can have the satisfactions which come from a group united in a common purpose. We can have the satisfactions which come from the rediscovery of the spiritual resources of the family and the individual. We can have the satisfactions which come from being efficient, truly efficient.

Donald M. Nelson

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bonnard, Abel (ä'-bĕl' bô'-när') — Minister of Education in the new Vichy cabinet.

Cathala, Pierre (pyâr kä'-tä'-lä') — Finance Minister in the new Vichy cabinet.

Lequerica, José Félix (hô-sā' fā'-lĕks lā'-kā-rē'-kä)—Spanish Ambassador to Vichy.

Leroy-Ladue, Jacques (zhäk lē-rwä' lä'-dü') — Minister of Agriculture in the new Vichy cabinet.

Marion, Paul (pôl mä'-ryôn')—Secretary of Information in the new Vichy cabinet.

Mitani, Takanobu (tä-kä-nô-bōō mē-tä-nē — even accent)—Japan's new Ambassador to Vichy.

Oshima, Gen. Hiroshi (hĭ-rô-shĭ ô-shi-mä — even accent)—Japanese Ambassador to Germany.

Raczyński, Count Edward (ĕd'-värt rä-chĭn'-y'-skē)—Foreign Minister of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Cotabato (kō'-tä-bä'-tō)—Province and city of Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Hsipaw (hsē'-pô)—State and city of Burma.

Lashio (lŭsh'-ĭ-ō) — City of Burma, gateway to Chungking.

Meiktila (mĕk'-tē-lä)—Town of Burma.

Rostock (rŏs'-tŏk)—German Baltic port and industrial center.

Trondheim (trŏn'-hăm)—Seaport of Norway.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Who Is This?

Answer: Sir James M. Barrie.

Egons

Wake Up, Cabby! The Horse Is Back!

Camera Comment

Bringing Out the Subject in Your Pictures

From the time you first study the image in your finder until you finally trip the shutter, you must do three things, declares photographer S. J. Ressetar in the current issue of Popular Photography magazine.

1. **You have to decide what is to be the center of interest.**
2. **You must try to exclude all irrelevant items, showing only those which help the composition.**
3. **You must arrange the various elements so that they endow the chief subject with obvious and dramatic emphasis.**

These three things which go to make a successful photograph can be affected by several factors. Among them are position of subject; contrast of tone, shape and size; isolation of subject; closeup and angle technique; action; framing; repetition; depth of field, and highlighting.

Explaining that one of the most common errors made by the photographic beginner is that of placing the chief subject in the exact center of a composition or too near the edge of a picture, Mr. Ressetar reveals a simple solution for correct position of subject.

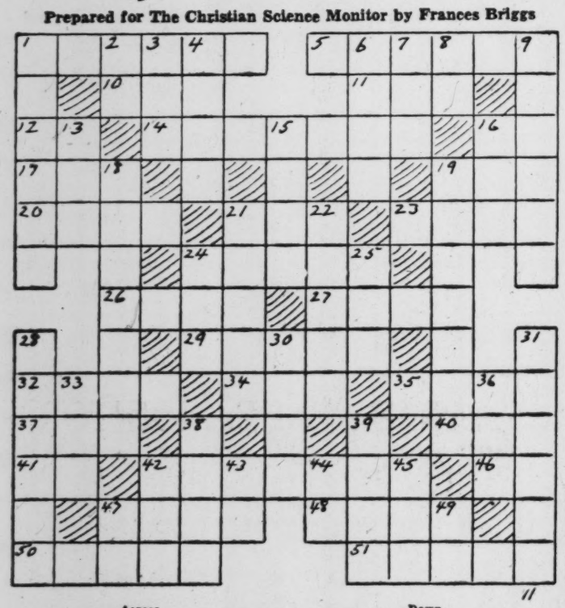
He says, "Divide the picture area into thirds, vertically and horizontally. The main center of interest should be located on or very near one of the four intersections thus created. When placed thus it holds the stage, but permits the eye to take in other portions of the composition as well."

The Ideal Hostess

She greets you with a gracious word;
She never does a thing absurd.
She likes to hear what you may say;
She does not overplan the day.
She serves the food that you like best;
She gives you ample time for rest.
She does not gossip nor complain;
She hasn't any selfish strain.
She does not argue or insist;
She aims your best self to enlist.
She gleans how long you wish to stay;
She lets you go without delay.
—Grenville Kleiser

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you were a bertha, it would be what?
5—Who is one of principal characters in Mozart's "Don Giovanni"?
10—Male of a turkey is what?
11—Would you eat, don or row a brown Betty?
13—Ream (abbr.).
14—Story of what knight of Round Table is told in the "Mabinogion"?
16—What is a river of China?
17—What Greek god was patron of shepherds?
19—One thousand.
20—Argus had a hundred what?
21—Footlike part.
23—What is an object used in lacrosse?
24—What is the American mink?
26—In Greek legend, who was inseparable companion of his brother Lynceus?
27—What was mother of Castor and Pollux?
29—What is a steam shovel?
32—If you were in Mendoza, Argentina, in what direction would you travel to reach Rosario?
34—Born.
35—What exclamation orders a draft animal to stand still?
37—Mineral spring is what?
40—Tavern.
41—What is symbol for tellurium?
42—Who is Pinnkett's foster brother in opera "Martha" (poss.)?
44—Half an em is what?
47—What is a line of junction?
48—The ocean.
50—What mark off a race course?
51—Polynesians are members of what race?

Down

1—Prince Houssain used what to transport him to any place he liked?
2—Lieutenant (abbr.).
3—What is full nautical record of a ship's cruise?
4—So is it.
6—What is past tense of "lend"?
7—What is a wooden tub in which to wash ores and minerals?
8—Neuter pronoun.
9—The armpit is what?
12—The arbutus is the —— flower.
15—What are tools for hewing?
16—Yellow ocher is what?
18—Who is Portia's maid in "Merchant of Venice"?
19—Who is author of last book in Old Testament?
21—What do you call a native of Pisa?
22—Would you solve, paint, or dance an acrostic?
24—What is a windmill's sail?
25—Who was Napoleon's most trusted marshal?
28—What is a merry-andrew?
30—What is one of tubelike vessels which carry blood to or toward the heart?
31—What is a firearm discharged from a carriage or mount?
33—What is a quadrumane?
36—A monopode would have how many feet?
38—What is a diagonal line of seam, cut, or stitching across a fabric?
39—A flagstone is what?
43—Distinguished American General.
45—What is a river of Siberia?
46—What is unit of measure used by printers?
48—What is a masculine title of respect?
47—You would find Moriscos in what European country (abbr.)?
49—Not any.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*How Does Your Garden Grow?*

By Le Pelley

SO THIS IS YOUR VICTORY GARDEN! WHAT'S GROWING HERE?
I HAVE WEEDS GROWING THERE. THAT WAS MY FIRST MISTAKE.
I WEEDED OUT ALL THE BEANS AND LEFT THE WEEDS
OVER ON THE OTHER SIDE ARE BEETS THAT ARE GETTING TO LOOK MORE AND MORE LIKE RHUBARB —
IF YOU WANT TO HELP ME, I'LL TEACH YOU ALL ABOUT GARDENING
HMMM-!

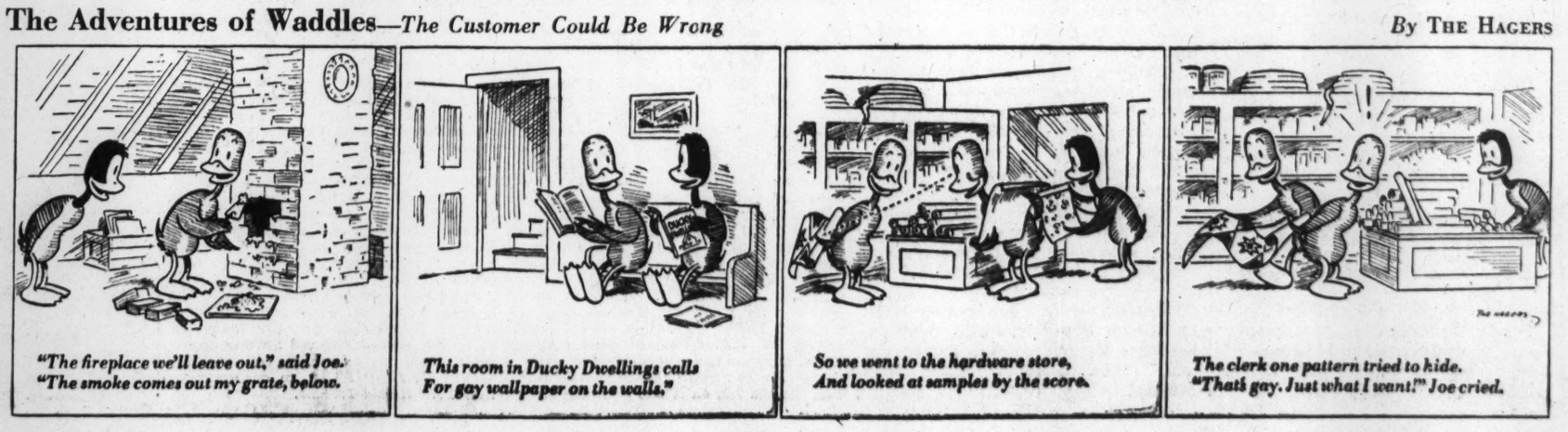
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes, Sir—I Could Have Done a Lot Worse!*

By Rodgers

Well, I was certainly surprised last night when that little girl thought her father had brought me home as a present!
But I must say I was pleased, too! Yes-sir-e-e!
"Hum, boy! This is pretty soft!" I said to my self
And I didn't mean just the pillow, either!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Customer Could Be Wrong*

By The Hagers


"The fireplace we'll leave out," said Joe. "The smoke comes out my grate, below.
This room in Ducky Dwellings calls For gay wallpaper on the walls."
So we went to the hardware store, And looked at samples by the score.
The clerk one pattern tried to hide. "That's gay. Just what I want!" Joe cried.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Years That Shook the World

If ever a people in some future crisis needs encouragement to stick to a seemingly lost hope, or an answer as to what can be gained by resisting where no victory seems possible, its historians should turn to Mr. Churchill's address about "the Italian miscalculator" and the dictator who forgot the Russian winter. For the history of our times begins to look like one more proof that while good men resist evil, evil will help to destroy itself.

This speech was notable for the contrast it disclosed in the tempers of the British and German people after both had gone through military reverses. Hitler in his address on April 26 was obviously trying to bolster civilian morale and to keep the Germans toiling at a task for which they are losing zest. Mr. Churchill is plainly faced with a surplus of British enthusiasm which he must seek to restrain or to redirect.

The warning that a resort to gas warfare by the Nazis against Russia would be followed by British action just as if gas attacks had been made on Britons was a surprise whose significance the Nazis cannot miss. The British no longer underestimate the savagery of their opponent. They are no longer unprepared, as were all democracies, for outbreaks of some new barbarism.

British readiness to risk its visitation upon themselves if by so doing they may aid their Russian ally is strategically important because the British are now showing that they can take the war to Germany, while the Russians are still fighting their battles entirely in Russia. Moreover, Mr. Churchill's statement on gas warfare seems like good psychological warfare. Hitler now faces the choice of denouncing this statement, and thus transmitting to a war-weary and now bomb-scarred people Mr. Churchill's chilling threat, or of ignoring the warning and letting the record stand against him should gas warfare break out.

Perhaps only an Englishman could speak the heartening message that Mr. Churchill broadcast on the second anniversary of his appointment to the British Prime Ministership. Mr. Churchill and his countrymen know how near to the abyss the cause of freedom was dragged when France fell. They know what it is to stand alone, overwhelmingly outnumbered and outarmed, with little more than determination between them and extinction.

That is an experience no nation can forget. Of all dangers and all successes since June, 1940, it must remain for Britons the basic measure. As Mr. Churchill looked back and compared this moment with that, he naturally could look ahead with a firm confidence in the triumph of a righteous cause. It is a confidence which all freemen can share in this, our brighter present.

Remember Mary Jane?

Rotund chefs in towering white caps, men with long noses who thumb over waiters' checks and peer at cash register slips, or even the gentlemen in spats and white vests who write the French on the menus—or whoever they are that make up the National Restaurant Association—certainly never heard of Mary Jane. Or they never would have adopted Recommendation No. 7 in the list of "Hints on Saving Sugar." No. 7 in the list solemnly handed out at the restaurateurs' convention reads: "Serve a lot of rice pudding."

It's Mr. Milne's Mary Jane we're talking about, the one who kicked her slipper off while seated in her high chair and otherwise behaved as a perfect lady shouldn't—and, indeed, simply wouldn't eat her dinner. First off, she cried "with all her might and main," and despite promises of dolls "and a book about animals—all in vain," went off to bed where she formed a little round mountain of herself under the puff.

What is the matter with Mary Jane?

Five times Mr. Milne had to ask the question. And still the young lady declined to eat. Not even the offer of "sweets and a ride in the train" seemed to mollify her. And the question still remained unanswered at the end—though perhaps the keen minds of the publicity department of the National Restaurant Association might figure it out from Mr. Milne's last stanza:

What is the matter with Mary Jane?
She's perfectly well and she hasn't a pain,
And it's lovely rice pudding for dinner again!
What is the matter with Mary Jane?

Surely the discerning restaurateurs do not want their tactful hostesses and head-waiters to have to cope with a whole clientele of Mary Janes.

"Japan's Safety"

They were Army planes, those American bombers over Japan on April 16. Presumably they took off from a land base and can take off from the same base again—and again. That is the most vital point in the report just rendered in Washington.

That they arrived over Tokyo in the midst of a broadcast about Japan's safety and freedom from bombs is interesting. But it is far less important than the information that they were able to bomb accurately military and industrial targets and to set fires which burned two days. Most important of all is the hint that the bombing of Japan need not depend on putting the flight deck of an aircraft carrier in range.

Amateur strategists will be guessing almost as frantically as the Japanese about where the planes were based. That Washington now says they were Army planes means either that the bases have been spotted by the enemy or have been made safe from Japanese seizure. As to "Japan's safety"—it will never be the same again.

In the Coral Sea

The Battle of the Coral Sea was an important defensive success, not a great offensive victory. It improves the chances of holding Australia and the American supply lines, but by no means "opens the road to Tokyo."

If the people of the United Nations are to be mentally prepared to deal with the war they must measure all day-to-day "victory" reports against the five-month record of defeat, all small-scale "routing" of the enemy against the whole picture of retreats that have brought the Japanese to the doorstep of Australia and India.

Information on the size of the engagement is still incomplete, but there is good reason to believe that jubilant reports which described it as the "greatest sea battle since Jutland" are misleading. There is no evidence that any battleships were engaged—except Tokyo's claim to have sunk British and American battleships, claims which are called fantastic. It is unlikely that there are any battleships in the area, and that either side had more than one or two aircraft carriers supported by a few cruisers and destroyers.

From information so far available the picture looks something like this: The Japanese had gathered an invasion force in the New Guinea, New Britain and Solomon Islands area. It was aimed at New Caledonia or the New Hebrides, which lie squarely on the ship lanes from America to Sydney and Melbourne. On May 4, American bombers attacked and sank or damaged eleven ships, including one or two carriers.

But the Japanese, as in the Macassar Straits, pushed on despite losses. For five days a running battle raged before they turned back. Some Allied ships, chiefly American, seem to have supported the action of Australian and American planes, which could have been shore-based. The best official description of the battle is that the Japanese were "repulsed" with "relatively light losses" by Allied forces.

It is to be noted that the battle took place in the Coral Sea—which is Australia's backyard—not in the Sea of Japan or even the China Sea. The Australians are rejoicing that this attempt to cut them off has been turned back; they do not believe it has freed them from further attack. But if two Japanese aircraft carriers and four cruisers were sunk Tokyo may have to revise its plans for invasion.

Japan is already somewhat on the defensive in the air over New Guinea and Timor; it may now find itself on the defensive in the waters of that area. But we should question reports of an "Allied offensive" until the battles begin to take place 1000 miles north of the Coral Sea.

This Week's Appreciation:

To the American Red Cross, which has turned thumbs down on proposals within the organization to use publicly donated funds for free beer for soldiers. Chairman Norman H. Davis's statement that the Red Cross "is not dispensing or planning to dispense beer to the armed forces" is assurance to the American public that its donations will not be misused. Thus once more the organization justifies the high regard in which the people hold it. The United Service Organizations had previously decided against beer. It remains now for the Army itself to close up the beer bars which it tolerates within certain military establishments.

"Restaurants Get Pointers on How to Stretch Sugar" reads a morning headline. Haven't got this mixed up with rubber rationing, have you, brother?

Our Readers Say—

"Selling Temperance" To Americans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The evils of liquor multiply during war times. In addition to its constant harm to health and morals, it is now doing its part to defeat the war efforts of the Nation by its insidious effects on our young warriors, and by diverting labor and materials that should be used against the enemy. Even if we were to forget righteousness, for the time being, and regard the situation merely from a matter-of-fact viewpoint, we can see that here is a thing that must not be overlooked in our national defense. The question is of sufficient importance that it should have the serious attention of all who are interested in the fate of our country.

In combatting this evil I am not in favor of any method that is similar to national prohibition. I am now a parole supervisor, and have had considerable experience as disciplinary officer in a reformatory. I have learned that even in prisons it is not possible to control conduct merely by forbidding certain acts. The only effective method is to attack the problem in a positive manner. Conduct cannot be regulated by statutes except where there is a powerful moral force among the populace which declines to countenance certain acts. The thing to do, then, is to shape public opinion. Mr. Roosevelt has demonstrated this principle to a degree that cannot be disregarded.

I find that there is a strong undercurrent of opinion, even among people who might be classed as tolerant toward the use of alcohol, which disapproves of the manufacture and sale of beer and liquor during wartime. For instance, I have heard several persons warmly exclaim, "It just burns me up to see big beer trucks on the road using up rubber that we need on farm trucks and tractors." If this growing sentiment is skillfully handled, the forces of temperance can roll up from the present situation the tiny snowball which will grow to an avalanche of opinion against liquor.

My proposal is to work with popular traits and not against them. Americans are a great people for slogans and banners. We like to wear buttons and to plaster stickers on our windshields. Suppose we pass out nicely lithographed pasters for windshields and run display advertisements in the newspapers and magazines, and employ a patriotic motif, at the same time being sure not to raise any antagonism by having the name of any temperance organization to appear on them. Let us have streamers that read, for example:

"Drinking is Disloyalty in War Times."
"Alcohol Is Needed to Make Explosives. Don't Waste War Materials."
"A Drunken American is Hitler's Best Friend."
"Personal Fitness is a Part of Patriotism. Shun Intoxication."

This, I believe, is the strategy that will sell the idea of temperance to the Nation. It should arouse an alertness that will endure and help to increase the blessings of peace.

Chestertown, Md. J. LEWIN BURRIS

Atheists and Fox Holes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of our own army Colonels recuperating in an eastern camp from wounds received in this war, in Pearl Harbor or in Luzon, related an incident of the fighting to a group of young student soldiers. One of his listeners wrote the story in his own words in a letter to his mother:

"When I found I had a severe wound," said the Colonel, "I knew I could not go on fighting for long, and I was soon left behind by my outfit. By chance I found a fox hole and dropped into it.

"There was a wounded sergeant in it when I entered and we were alone there for several hours before it was safe to try to get helped back to our quarters. We were discussing our chances to escape, relating things we knew of narrow escapes other men had had, when I said: 'Sergeant, do you believe in God?'

"His answer was quick and ready, and it gave me much food for thought: 'Colonel, there are no atheists in fox holes!'"

(MRS.) RALPH G. CHAMBERS

Cuba, N. Y.

Our Allies, Including Russia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

People who can find praise for all our Allies except Soviet Russia might ask themselves whether their personal safety and the future of democracy would be more secure today were Stalin fighting on the side of Germany and Japan.

Medford, Mass. MARSTON BALCH

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Not Birds of a Feather

Reading for a Wartime Summer

A Peace Aims Feature of The Christian Science Monitor

More and more people are waking to the fact that popular revulsion from war is not an adequate substitute for popular understanding of the requirements of peace. The following list of 1941-42 books offers to such readers a cross section of the literature which bases today's authoritative discussion of peace planning and other postwar world problems and opportunities:

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, by Lewis Levitsky Lorwin (Random House).
Analysis of probable causes of the war and a pattern of the world which may be in prospect.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD MASTERY, by John MacCormac (Duell).
Discussion by a Canadian of the future of America, the British Empire, and Canada, and the vital importance of closer Anglo-American co-operation in time of peace.

POSTWAR WORLDS, by Percy Elwood Corbett (Farrar).
Analysis of the League of Nations, and a critical examination of several widely discussed proposals relative to postwar international organization. By a Professor of International Law.

STRATEGY FOR DEMOCRACY, by John Donald Kingsley and David W. Petegorsky (Longmans).
A program for American postwar reconstruction, discussing world military organization, minorities, economic planning, intellectual progress, and foreign policies.

FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN WORLD SOCIETY, by Linden A. Mander (Stanford University Press).
Discussion of stated "essentials" of man's physical, mental, and spiritual welfare, as well as world political organization and international problem of security.

TWO-WAY PASSAGE, by Louis Adamic (Harper).
Study of various nationalities in the United States, their reaction to World War Two, and a proposal to send back to Europe some Americans of European stock to establish a United States of Europe.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WORLD TRADE, by John Bell Condliffe (Norton).
Analysis of former restrictive economic policies and presentation of fundamental economic issues to be faced in the postwar world.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE, by Guglielmo Ferrero (Putnam).
Lessons in building a better world, drawn from the revolutionary world wars of 1789 to 1815, and the settlement arrived at in the Congress of Vienna.

PLAN FOR PERMANENT PEACE, by Hans Heymann (Harper).
A plan stressing the world economic structure, by a Professor at Rutgers.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF DEMOCRACIES, by Julia Emily Johnsen (Wilson).
Collection of papers by well-known writers and authorities, answering the question, "The next step for democracy—who can define that?"

UNION NOW WITH BRITAIN, by Clarence K. Streit (Harper).
Sequel to "Union Now," presenting plan for immediate union between the United States and Great Britain, following out idea of a world union of States based on United States structure.

PREPARE FOR PEACE! by Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston (Harper).
A review of the peace following the last war and proposals looking toward a better peace this time.

A LASTING PEACE, by James Clerk Maxwell Garnett (Norton).
Study of League of Nations and author's proposal for lasting peace, with some chapters written by a refugee from Nazi Germany on treatment of Germany after the war.

CHURCH AND THE NEW ORDER, by Dr. William Paton (Macmillan).
Discusses function of the church in creating a new order.

PEACE AIMS AND THE NEW ORDER, by Ronald William Gordon Mackay (Dodd).
Revised edition of Federal Europe published in England in 1940.

AMERICA'S STRATEGY IN WORLD POLITICS, by Nicholas John Spykman (Harcourt Brace).
A study in geo-politics and America's vital stake in world balance of power, by a former director of the Yale Institute of International Studies.

JEWS IN A GENTILE WORLD, by Isacque Graeber, Steuart Henderson Britt and others (Macmillan).
A discussion of the problem of Anti-Semitism; eighteen writers on racial, social, economic, psychological, and historical factors in Gentile-Jewish relations.

RELIGION AND THE WORLD OF TOMORROW, by Walter W. Van Kirk (Willett).
Analysis of present situation from the viewpoint of Christian ethics and an outline of proposals looking toward establishment of a lasting peace. B. M.

The Wide Horizon

Who Says We Don't Know There's a War On?

By Rodney L. Brink

"Big Bammaw" is what tiny, chubby, contralto-voiced Billee Lou calls her great-grandmother. That is to distinguish her from the sturdy cherub's grandmother, who is "Yitta Bammaw."

On this last Christmas Day the whole "tribe"—that is, the sons and daughters of Big Bammaw and the grandchildren and great grandchildren met at Yitta Bammaw's home for turkey dinner.

There was talk both before dinner and after about the war. All agreed the attackers of Pearl Harbor must be punished, and put down for all time. The "how" was hazy, though. It was more a feeling than a purpose in the family gathering. They had not oriented themselves as yet with the shift in America's destiny. They were not mobilized in their thinking.

Just an average American family group. That is why it seems worth while to give here the results of a private inventory by one member of it, made, appropriately enough, on Army Day, just a little more than three months later. The result seems to indicate Americans *are* in the war, and know it.

* * *

Of the second-generation men, that is, Big Bammaw's sons and sons-in-law, there were Ted, Bob, Mel, and Ross present at that Christmas dinner.

Ted tangled with a shrapnel shell in Flanders in World War One, and is supposed to "take things easy." Right now, a few weeks after the war's start, he is working at his loved job as a railroad conductor such long hours that his wife says he simply never sleeps. To her and others' pleadings that he take a rest, his reply is, "No one on the railroads can rest now until the war is over." He buys a war bond each pay day.

Bob has a small farm—ranch, since it is in California—out in the hills. World War One left him, too, with physical problems that need not be detailed here. In spite of this, he is his countryside's "captain" for a volunteer unit to combat brush and forest fires.

Mel, who had dependent children at the start of World War One and was given a deferred rating by his draft board, has tried to join the Civilian Defense organization as a warden of one kind or another, but has been asked to stand by for emergency duty in his own line of work, which, under attack conditions, would send him right into the thick of things with civilian rescue squads.

Ross served in World War One, and expects notice from the Army any day.

Of the second-generation daughters and daughters-in-law, Lethe has made herself a one-woman committee to gather anything and everything that is needed or wanted by any committee collecting scrap and waste.

Beatrice lives with her World War One husband on the little ranch, and is a member of that same fire-fighting team.

Annabel, who lives in the city, is just about to complete a course in first aid.

Virginia's husband confides that he thinks she is trying to place herself in some vital defense industry as a machine or bench worker, and plans to put whatever money accrues into war bonds.

Of the third-generation young men present at the Christmas dinner, one, Mark, is in the military service, Army aviation.

Walt is farming, but his "number is up" soon with his draft board. Meanwhile, he serves nights as volunteer airplane watcher.

George is one of the early mass-production expert supervisors in a big airplane factory.

* * *

In the third generation young women of this family, Julia is an ardent member of the Women's Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

Barbara was an airplane watcher on duty at fixed intervals until recently. Now she is busily making baby clothes. Billee Lou is to have a little cousin.

Janice, youngest member of the third generation and in high school, serves now by taking care of George and Julia's two youngsters on nights when Julia is attending Corps meetings and George is on the night shift at the plane plant.

Almost the entire "tribe"—as its members call it—is mobilized for some kind of military or semi-military activity. All, that is, but Big Bammaw and tiny Billee Lou. But they also serve, as symbols; symbols of America's heroic and happy past, of its hopes for a glorious and happy future.

A typical American family, united as never before in a cause that free men and women instinctively, intuitively understand. They don't talk about it in sentimental terms among themselves. They merely make ready. They know that freedom must not perish from this land.

The Chinese Name Puzzle

In a recent news dispatch from Washington reference was made to Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador in this country. Farther along in the report, when he came up for mention again, he was called Dr. Shih. This happens to be wrong, for this amiable and scholarly diplomat's family name is Hu, and Shih is what we would call his given name. No one could be certain of this, however, until he had been told that it was so; for, while the family name always comes first in China and the given names follow it, many English-speaking Chinese turn their names end for end when dealing with Occidentals, as the Japanese now almost invariably do. Therefore, when each name is a single syllable, as in Dr. Hu's case, there is simply no telling which is the surname.

The commonest practice in China is to have a one-syllable surname and a two-syllable hyphenated given name. Whether a Chinese elects to call himself Wang Ta-tao or Ta-tao Wang, it is fairly safe to assume that his family name is Wang. If he signs himself Wang Ta Tao, however, there is no telling what name he was born with, because both Wang and Tao are possible surnames. Furthermore, there are a limited number of double-barreled surnames in China. They are not very common, however, so that if a gentleman handed you his card with Ssu-ma Lin on it and you called him Mr. Lin, instead of Mr. Ssu-ma as a Chinese would, he would readily forgive you.

There is no space here for a dissertation on the pronunciation of Chinese names, but that is a serious problem to Chinese students in this country, and to solve it they sometimes give themselves names which are meaningless to their fellow countrymen. Suppose a young man from Peiping arrives here with a name like Hsieh Ts'un-jao, as it would be rendered according to the standard Wade system of Romanization. None of these three syllables is pronounceable by the untutored American tongue. They are conventionalized spellings of sounds that cannot be represented by our letters as we pronounce them. The unfortunate Mr. Hsieh finds himself virtually nameless until he discovers that his family name sounds something like Shay to his American friends and that this is a family name. He happily becomes Mr. Shay. Still nothing much can be done about Ts'un-jao. But he happens to have a "hao," or label, by which he is intimately known to his Chinese friends. This is Fai-lan. It suggests Frank, and behold he is Frank T. J. Shay, under which masquerade his own mother certainly would not know him, but to which sad travesty upon a noble name his university will probably append M. A. or Ph. D. in due course.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

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